The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,938 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L NEPAUL	3936	600	L. M. Weimer	11th Mar
ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TARMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May
— SIAM	3941	560	W. G. Worcester	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain	
BOKHARA	2941	500	C. Edwards	18th March.
ROHILLA	3530	701	W. Harratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3501	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3115	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamer leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from Marseilles to Genoa.

Rates given below:—

[illegible] Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
[illegible] Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

Food respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Genoa.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	3 000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	3,000	800	1st April	1st June.
MANILLA	3,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	3,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHILLEDE.	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO.	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, 1887.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3890	450	16th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3590	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Galcich	4000	650	7th do.
ELECTRA	G. Raguin	4200	900	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Meras	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Meras	4200	900	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	De
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for 4 MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th. BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th May.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3 387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,344	460	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ANIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3600	500	Capt. G. C. Boothby	25th ,,

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following departures are arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons	Commander.	On or about
* CLAN MURRAY	2108	E. Norfolk	21st March

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

CLAN McKENZIE	2954	H. L. Wilson	1st April

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.

Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

* This steamer carries neither Surgeon or Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To declare a Dividend.
[3] To elect Director and Auditor.
[4] To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1887.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1886.
2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
અમ-કરીમભાઇની ફો.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 5th to the 11th day of March 1887, both days inclusive.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

H[illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND [illegible] L.F.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY 14th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR [illegible] AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,905 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Passengers can be accommodated on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 978 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Bombay, March 7, 1887. Agents.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Coliseries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld. (Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... ,, 2-10 ,,

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1887.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S, VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A GOOD-LOOKING and powerfully built BAY ARAB HORSE, 8 years, 14·3, an excellent brougham or dogcart horse. Rs. 500.

A well-bred black Waler Gelding 8 years, 15·2 high, very fast and stylish in harness, quiet to ride, Rs. 7 0.

A nursing grey Persian Horse, up to great weight, a good saddle horse, 5 years, 14·1½. Price Rs. 350.

A handsome Bay Arab Pony, good trapper, Rs. 300.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 15 hands, 7 and 8 years, well bred, good workers and in regular use. Price Rs. 1,100. To be seen by appointment.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thu a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have just opened a Special Line in the above, consisting of

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.

The "Pacific" Patent Pattern.

One of the best made, will last for years, and the most comfortable to sleep upon.
Size 6' 3" × 3' 6", Rs. 25, cash.

The "Double Woven Wire" on Wooden Frames.
Size 6' 0" × 5' 0", Rs. 20, cash.
Ditto Ditto Rs. 38, cash.

Superior Iron Bedsteads to take above, or the Ordinary Mattresses.
From Rs. 38 to 40, each.

Babies' Bassinette Cots, Iron Frames, with hanging Wire Bassinette, which enables them to be rocked with very little exertion. Rs. 25 and 35 each.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD.,

Special Agents for the celebrated Machines made by the well-known firm of MESSRS. SINGER & COMPANY, Coventry,

Beg to announce that, under instructions from the Manufacturers, they are now offering the following Machines at a reduction of twenty per cent. off Original Prices.

The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines being everywhere acknowledged the present is an expectionally good opportunity for securing a really Good Machine at a very low price.

The "Apollo" Tricycle, Central Geared, 44, 46 and 48 inch. Reduced price Rs. 280.

Do. do. Side Geared, 48 inch. Price Rs. 280

The same Machines fitted with the Celebrated Telescopic Axle, Rs. 20 extra.

The "Apollo" Sociable Tricycle forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, to ride together. Reduced price Rs. 345.

The "Extraordinary" Bicycle. The safest and easiest Machine made, 50 inch. Reduced price Rs. 230.

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs. 2 to 4	each
Bags for Luggage	,, 10-8 to 25	each
Bells and Gongs	,, 1 to 4	each
Balls for Bearing	,, 4-8	doz.
Cement for fixing Tyres	As. 8	piece
Cement for mending Cuts	,, 10	bottle
"King Dick" Spanners	Rs. 2-12	each
Lamps	,, 12 to 20	each
Spoke Adjusters	,, 1-12	each
Wallets	,, 3-0 to 3-8	each

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE, ALL WOOL

Black, Navy, Slate, Prunne, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.

AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 935 teak logs measuring about 2269 Khandis (more or less) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibar Forest Depot near Karwar, on TUESDAY, the 15th March 1887.

Terms of sale—cash, or payment to the Accountant General on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the Forest Ranger in charge of the coast depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger in charge coast Timber Depots, Karwar.

L. MACGREGOR,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Kodkani, Kanara Districts, 24th February, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY the 5th day of May 1887, for the purpose of transacting business left undisposed of at the meeting held on 5th February 1887. Bombay, dated the 11 day of February, 1887.

BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
Liquidator

LADIES GOING TO COLDER CLIMES.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SURPLUS WINTER STOCK.

Are now offering goods at greatly reduced prices:—

A large assortment of Mantles reduced to less than Half price.

Mantles	Children's Woollen Stockings
Silk Dolmans	White Blankets
Tweed Dolmans	Coloured Bed Quilts
Fur Capes	Sofa Rugs
Shawls	Table Damask
Fur-lined Mantles	Hemp Matting
Black Velveteen	Gent's Summer Coats
Trouser Stretchers	Tennis Bats
	Gloves, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS, GIVING FULL DETAILS, ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.
CALCUTTA.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FERRINTOSH

The best of Scotch Whiskies.
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Gentlemen in sending a SAMPLE SHIRT will please note that if sent per PACKET POST with the ends open and prepaid by stamps, the cost does not exceed Annas 2.

The charge per Bhangy being Annas 8.

Our Instructions for Self-Measurement on application: "they are very simple" and ensure a perfect fit.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,, 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	,, 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,, 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following:—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.

VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)

WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.

QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.

TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.

EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.

WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IN 12s

Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"

is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 ,,	,, (thin) ,,	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ ,,	,, (thin) ,,	2-3	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3,
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"

is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000.
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"

is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
200 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND COTACAMUND.

RACING WATCHES

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Proof Keyless, three actions:—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size ..... Rs. 35
2. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 14
3. Silver Crystal-faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended 125
   Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
4. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 400
5. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power to meet my wishes. The Hotel is large, lofty, and airy, and the *cuisine* and attendance good, it is conveniently situated, and the charges moderate.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., White hall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element, Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
BOREE BUNDER,
THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 8TH.
Another entire change of Programme.
First appearance in Bombay of
THE FAKIRS OF DELHI
OR THE
MAGICIANS OF THE EAST,
Exposure of their Wonderful Feats: the Growth of Flowers. The Wonderful Bhutoga Trick and Sphynx Mystery.
THE VANISHING LADY.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming SKETCH—
(By GENERAL REQUEST,)
THE BLONDIN DONKEY
From the Royal Aquarium, London.
New Ballads, Songs, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.
Admission Rs. 2, 1 and Ans. 8, Stalling begins at 9.
Box-plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant on account of the HOLI Holiday.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Matches, oils, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7 March 1887.

THE S.S. "QUEEN VICTORIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and is moored in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to send their boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods at once or otherwise they will be landed at Bunder as customary.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims must be adjusted before the departure of the steamer or will not be entertained.
WALSH, LOVETT & Co., Agents.
Bombay, March 7, 1887.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO., Ld.

NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 8th March 1887, at 3-30 p.m.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND of (Rs. 80) Eighty per Share, for the second half-year, ending 31st December, 1886, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st instant on production of Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 7 March 1887.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on Chinchpoogly Hill, now in the occupation of Dr Weir. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two very desirable BUNGALOWS, in Girgaum. Rent Rs. 175 and 250. For further particulars.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Commodious OFFICE, in Church Gate Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. (20) twenty per Share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1886, declared at the Adjourned Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Monday, the 7th March 1887, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 28th February 1887, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after Monday the 14th March 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE.
Bombay, 7th March 1887, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, CO., Ld.
OPENING OF FURTHER SECTIONS.
WEST DECCAN LINE.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Government, the line from Londa to Belgaum, 31 miles, will be opened for Goods and Passenger Traffic on or about the 21st instant.
The Train Service will be as follows :—

UP.	A.M.	P.M.	DOWN.	A.M.	P.M.
Belgaum ....Dep.	6-50	6- 0	Londa .....Dep.	4-4-	7- 3
Khanapur .. „	8- 7	7-15	Khanapur .. „	6-22	8-47
Londa.....Arr.	9-27	8-47	Belgaum..Arr.	7-45	10- 5

For further particulars see Notices at Company's Stations or apply to Company's Traffic Manager, Dharwar.
G. M. STEWART, Agent.
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, 5th March 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services, for the official year 1887-88, at the Ordinary and Petty repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences in Bombay, Bombay Harbour, Butcher's Island, Hog Island and Elephants.
2. Supply of and Repairs to Barrack Furniture.
3. Supply of Potter Stores, &c.
4. Estimated quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be had on payment, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences office, Fort, during Office hours.
5. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 31st March 1887, when they will be opened.
6. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each, and the amount of Deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
7. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
8. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th March 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—
Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.
Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.
Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.
Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla during the season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Just received from Jones Brothers, Tiffin Baskets and Tin Trays : also a Choice Assortment of Electro-plated Ware, both elegant and cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SONG SERVICE—EVA from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Realistically illustrated by Magic Lantern Dissolving Views, at the Fort Wesleyan Church, TO NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Admission Re 1, and Half-price for Children.

FOR SALE, English POG CART, Light and in First-rate Condition, suitable for Horse about 14 hands or over. Price Rs. 350; open to offers. "H. L." Bank of Bombay.

WANTED QUIET ARAB or C.B., about 14·1, suitable for Mare. Must also be good Saddle Horse. "W. F. M.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 2 p.m., about 200 Chests GUZERAT OPIUM at the Opium Warehouse, Godown No 4. For particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON and Co.

A RESPECTABLE young man travelling on business in India, particularly in NATIVE STATES, shall be glad to do business on Commission. Apply "D B D." care of this paper.

TO BE LET, a newly-painted furnished BUNGALOW at Mahim, facing the Sea and close to the Scottish Orphanage. Apply to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, No. 36, Apollo Street.

WANTED, an intelligent CLERK, (Hindu or Portuguese). He must write a good hand, and be well up in accounts. Apply by letter to "C. C.," care of this paper.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, Mahim—The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Mahim on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m., the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Chairman, in the chair. The Distribution of Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m. No cards of invitations are being issued, but all friends interested in the Orphanage are cordially invited to be present.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are preferred to all others because they are with latest improvements and are so simple that a child can work them. An inspection will prove the superiority of these machines. Instructions and price lists free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED London Manufacturing Firm [Pickle Makers, Export Oilmen, &c.] having a good outlet is prepared to APPOINT as AGENT in India a firm holding a similar position in Bombay, and to undertake their Agency in England, Canada, and United States. The highest references given and required. Address WARRANTED, care of Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Pongoo Manufacturing Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTELS, No. 1, Sodawalla, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN' Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

FRENCH TILES and RIDGES of the well-known mark of Martin Freres, FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

TO COTTON SPINNERS.—WANTED for a Mill Up-country a thoroughly competent SPINNING MASTER. Address "X. Y. Z." care of Manager of this paper.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 23. S H Coat and Trousers. A. LACEA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers. Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE only WHITE MONKEY known to be in existence, purchased by the Waterbury Watch Company for shipment to Europe, is on view for a few days at Soondy and Co., Limited, Rampart Row. No Charge.

WANTED.—The Proprietor of an Up-country Paper desires to engage the services of a competent Co-Editor. He is prepared to offer liberal terms to one who has already been successfully engaged in this capacity. Apply to "D. T." care of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

PEARSE & Co., CONFECTIONERS, are REMOVING to more COMMODIOUS PREMISES in CHURCH GATE STREET, near the Fountain.

DR. J. COLLIES'S BROWN CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 8, 1883. To J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this extraordinary medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colour is there will be but evanescent. We could multiply ad infinitum testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its almost magically controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Stre Bloo sbury, London.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma' After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4, Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF NEW BOOKS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, the remaining lots of Books belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., the sale would commence at 1-30 p.m., from lot No. 173.
Now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 8, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.
Under instruction from the Executive Commissariat officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 1 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable stores, returned by corps hospital, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th March, sale commences at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Hummum Street, near Morenas and Co, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished black-wood, teak-wood, household furniture, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, by Tucker, double light Hinks's wall lamps, Silber's kerosene oil table lamps, marble figures, mechanical toys, musical box, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman, the same comprises glassware, plated tea-pots, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, and valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as round tables, teapoys, chiffonier, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobes, writing tables, couches and sofa couches, glass door cupboards, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging and table argand lamps, kerosene oil table wall and hanging lamps, flower vases, marble figures, brass timepiece, glass epergnes, Brussels carpet, musical box, hand-sewing machines, iron safe, piano, reading lamps, pictures, &c.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 8, 1887.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.
THE MEETING announced for 11th and 12th instant is POSTPONED, *sine die.*
L. PENNY,
V. K. KINGCOME,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras, up to 14 April, 1887, and opened at 12 noon, on the 15th April, 1887, for the SUPPLY of IRON and STEEL of different sizes and descriptions (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to the 31st March, 1888.
The term more to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
Sizes and descriptions can be obtained on application to the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas from the Office of Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a Bank Receipt on account of deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement.
In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.
In the Contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the iron and steel delivered at Madras.
V. C. FISHER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance in charge.
Arsenal Madras, 3rd March 1887.

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INTEREST, PA

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for Elective Trustees, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Empire (s), from Newport. Yesterday :—Tasmania (s), from London; Patan (s), Calcutta; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Preston (s), Havre; and Mobile (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of February was 2,045, out of whicl 634 were new admissions, the daily average being 144.

EVENING PARTY TO SIR D. M. PETIT.—The chairman and members of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association have issued cards of invitation for an evening party to be held on Thursday next, at Premchund Hall, Byculla, in honour of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.

REPORTED THEFT.—Merootee Essoo, a coachman in the service of Byramjee Nusserwanjee, and living in his master's stables at Mazagon Road, reported to the police the theft of a box containing cash, ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 432.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Begbie, Captain Gordon, Captain Phayre, and Major Rochfort *vs.* White—Mr. Baker, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Dixon, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Warner. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

FOUND.—A cheque on the Bank of Bombay, for Rs. 100, and a promissory note for Rs. 456, and also seven post stamps for one anna each, was found by Mr. A. G. Crichton, the second engineer of the s.s. Cathay in victoria No. 417, on Saturday last. The cheque has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

MAGIC LANTERN VIEWS.—There will be a service of song from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to-night, at the Fort M. E. Church, illustrated by dissolving views manipulated by Mr. Tingoombe, who has already exhibited them with great success in various parts of India. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Church Building Fund. Bishop Ninde will be present.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bander this evening at 5-45 :—

Lancers ..... Indiania ..... Liddell.
Grand Selection ... Maritana ..... Wallace.
Waltz ..... Dance Souvenance ... Waldteufel.
Quadrille ..... Watteau ..... Clendon.
Song (vocal) ..... Jolly Bachelor ..... Standhaft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICK-POCKET.—Narayen Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 1-0-9, from the pocket of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed on Sunday while passing along the Null Bazaar Road. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Balloo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of shoes, valued Rs. 1, the property of Shunker Tatia. The complainant on Saturday visited the Albert Museum at the Victoria Gardens, and before entering the premises he left the pair of shoes in question at the doorway. The accused, who noticed this, went and put on the shoes and was walking away with them when he was arrested by the policeman doing duty there. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Shaik Vuzeer Shaik Adam, against whom there appears a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon a number of charges of theft and fraudulent possession of property, consisting of a copper measure, and a piece of leather, of the collective value of 13 annas, the former belonging to a grocer having his shop at the Null Bazaar, and the letter belonging to Noorbhoy Bhaijeebhoy, a dealer in leather, &c. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and also admitted previous convictions. He was thereupon sentenced to a consolidated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Greyhurst charged Abdu Hajee Ramjan, a Mussulman, before Mr. Ryan with having attempted to murder Miriam, his wife, on Saturday. It appeared that the parties had lived together for the last thirteen years, but of late the accused had grown suspicious of Miriam, whom he fancied was too intimate with a Mussulman actor. He quarelled with her as also with the man whom he considered her paramour and left her. On Saturday night, at 9 o'clock he went to her house and met her sitting with another woman on the verandah. After looking in her face for a moment he began abusing her, and he produced a penknife, with which he stabbed her in the abdomen. In her fright the woman stood up and the accused stabbed her again several times. Her companion ran away shrieking, and she screamed and attracted a crowd of natives, one of whom arrested the accused. The woman was taken to hospital, where she was not expected to live, and she deposed to the above facts to Mr. Ryan. In his question to her the accused tried to show that she was unfaithful to him, and that it was jealousy which prompted him to attempt to take her life.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Inspector Cobb yesterday charged Yakoob Khan, a servant to Nabob Syed Abib, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of various articles of wearing apparel and turbans, valued at Rs. 400, the property of his master. It appeared that the accused had been engaved by the Nabob only a week ago, who had entrusted to his safe guardianship property, jewellery and wearing apparel, worth Rs. 50,000. While in that position of trust the accused broke open a box, which contained the articles and absconded with those which he was charged with stealing. Fortunately for his master, the accused had not searched the box further, or else he might have lost a valuable pearl necklace, priced at Rs. 40,000. While knocking about the town, with the gold braided turban and large silk gown the police, who had been communicated with, arrested him. The case was remanded.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Sunday between the Bombay and the Albert cricket clubs, and after an exciting finish ended in a victory for the former by 3 runs on the first innings. The Albert captain, having won the toss, sent his opponents in at 9-25, who put together 113 runs, when time was called for lunch. Mr. J. L. Bilimoria's was the top score of 29, which were very creditably put up. Mr. D. R. Gazdar's 15 and R. D. Mody's 12 are also worthy of mention. At 3 p.m. the Albert went in and for the first 5 wickets the prospects were not good, as the telegraph showed only 40, whereas good wickets like Irani, Masani, D. Dubash, Bapasola, and Bunajee were by that time out. However, gradually the score rose on account of the careful play of Mr. A. Dubash, and more particularly owing to the bad out-field of the Bombayites who missed nearly a dozen catches. The total thus reached 110 at 5-5 p.m., of which Mr. A. Dubash contributed 34 in a very grand style. In their second innings the Bombayites had 23 runs for 4 wickets when time was called.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARIVAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.
FINAL TIE.

Nicholson beat Rathbone {6-5 6-5

OPEN CHALLENGE SINGLE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

1st Tie, Tuesday 8; 2nd Tie, Thursday 20; 3rd Tie. Tuesday 15; Final, Wednesday 16.

1—Captain MacMahon, Poona Gymkhana, bye.
2—W. Murray, Calcutta L. T. C, bye.
3—J H Hart, Bath L. T. C.
4—J. F. Graham, Sterlingshire, L. T. C.
5—E. F. Nicholson, Bombay Gymkhana.
6—A. R. Cobbold, West of Scotland Club.
7—E. Wood, Ladies' Gymkhana.
8—F. Rathbone, Yacht Club.
9—H. O'Connor, Fairfax, L. T. C., bye.
10—O. Marshal, Bombay Gymkhana, extra, bye.
11—A. H. Oliver, Bombay U. C. S., bye.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was started last year in the Strait Settlements, and its capital, which is dlrs. 4,000,000, was placed in India and China. A good number of shares were placed on the Bombay market by Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, the agents, who, as will be seen from the advertisement appearing in our columns for some time have begun taking risks for the company from 1st January last. The directors of the company have now issued their report for the last three months ending 31st December last, as follows :—

Business was opened on the 1st October last, but it was thought best to confine operations within very moderate limits until the paid-up capital was, in great part, actually in hand. The 2,000 shares are allotted to a point, and at this date but dlr. 3,370 remains to be collected out of the dlr. 400,000 called.

The net premium earnings from the 1st October to the 31st December amount to (less return and reinsurance premiums) dlr. 11,502-93, whilst interest earned aggregates Rs. 3,862-61.

Happily the company has, so far, been involved in no casualty whatever.

The balance carried forward on working account is dlr. 7,718-40.

Your directors propose that the first "year" of the company's business shall embrace the period from the 1st October, 1886, to the 31st December, 1887.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is PARSHUR, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Forbes Street, under the presidency of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, chairman of the board of directors. The following report of the directors was submitted :—The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1886. 2. The working of the mill has shown a profit of Rs. 2,37,273-10-2, after deducting the debit balance, Rs. 6,080-13-8, brought forward from last year's account. An interim dividend of Rs. 40 per share, having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 60,000, the directors propose to appropriate the balance Rs. 1,77,273-10-2 as follows :—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings, Rs. 25,000; to be written off for depreciation and replacement of machinery, Rs. 1,00,000; to be carried to Fire Insurance fund account, Rs. 20,000; to be paid to the shareholders a further dividend of Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 80,000; making a total of Rs. 1,75,000, and leaving a balance of Rs. 2,273-10-2 to be carried forward, and this the directors trust will meet with the approval of the shareholders. The board considers it necessary to carry the above amounts to the depreciation funds, as nothing has been set aside on these accounts since 1883, and in view of the rapid deterioration which takes place in machinery and its desirability of its partial replacement in order to introduce the latest improvements, the shareholders will doubtless approve of this step. The agreement with the agents, Messrs. E. Moses and B. R. Mody, having expired on the 31st of December last, the agency was transferred to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. The board takes this opportunity of placing on record its appreciation of their diligent and able management of the company's affairs since the commencement of the mill's operations. At the invitation of the board, Mr. E. Moses has become a director and his appointment will doubtless be confirmed by the shareholders. The members of the board who retire by rotation are Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Premjee Dayal; they are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the articles of association of the company. Owing to the death of Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee, one of the auditors of the company, Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody was appointed in his place. The directors' report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. The proposals of the directors with regard to a dividend already paid, and with regard to the appropriation of the balance, were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, was sanctioned. Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Premjee Dayal were re-elected directors. The appointment by the board of Mr. E. Moses as a director was confirmed. Messrs. Sadanund Balkrishna and Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody were appointed auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the retiring agents, Messrs. E. Moses and B. Mody, for their diligent and able management of the company's affairs since the commencement of the mill's operations. Thanks were also voted to the directors, the mill manager, Mr. Pherozshaw B. Mody, and staff, and the secretary and establishment, for their good management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, No. 12, Hammam Street, Fort, Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1886, was submitted to the meeting :—The directors have great pleasure in placing before the shareholders their fifth annual report of the working of the mill during the year ending 31st December 1886, with the annexed audited accounts, showing the net sum of Rs. 1,76,363-12-0, as profit made during the period under review. This result, as was suggested in the last year's report, is highly satisfactory. During the year under review no important additions were made with the exception of one tandem engine, costing Rs. 30,595, as auxiliary aid to the present motive power. Out of the profits your directors have paid an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share which absorbed, Rs. 42,000. They now propose to divide, free of income tax, for the second half year ending 31st December 1886, at the rate of Rs. 80 per share, which will absorb Rs. 48,000. And a sum will be written off in next year's account for the depreciation for wear and tear of building and machinery, Rs. 35,000; to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 50,000; to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 1,363-15-0,—total Rs. 1,76,363-12-0. Your directors are glad to inform you that your mill is working satisfactorily, and the outturn of it, both in quality and quantity, is also kept up to mark. The machinery is well in order, and in every way quite able to compete with any first class mill in Bombay. Its earnings at present are made at the same average rate of the profits, which it made during the last year. Your directors have covered your mill with insurance for the sum of Rs. 4,63,000 and Rs. 2,20,000 on cotton, piece-goods, yarn and stores aggregating Rs. 6,83,000. Resolutions were passed adopting the directors' report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, re-electing Messrs. Cursondass Hulloo and Ramjee Lukhmidas as directors, and re-appointing Messrs. Framjee Tamooljee and Jakeerjee Mooljeerjee as auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was given to the directors and agents for the satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the company had been managed. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. H. Hormarjee, vice Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee presiding. The annual report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, which has already been published in a previous issue, was submitted to the meeting. Resolutions were then passed adopting the report; declaring a devidend of Rs. 30 per share; re-electing Messrs. Cursoomkhan Ibrahim and Cursetjee Furdoonjee as directors; and re-appointing Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia and A. W. Campbell as auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and agents for their able management of the company's affairs during the past year, and the usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

A MARINE INQUIRY.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the Marine Court, appointed by Government, met to investigate the circumstances attending the collision, off Alibag, between Messrs. Shepherd & Co's steamer Krishna and a boat belonging to the same company. Mr. Cooper presided over the Court, which consisted of Captain E. D. Fitzgerald of the s.s. St. Fillans and Captain J. G. McGill of the Knight Errant. These gentlemen were assisted by Captain E. R. Care, of the Olympia and Captain James B. Murray of the River Indus.

Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, directed the inquiry, and Mr. Smetham appeared on behalf of the owner and captain of the Krishna.

Mahomed Budroodin, the captain of the Krishna, said: I hold an Indian home trade certificate, granted by the Government of Bombay on the 4th April 1882, as master. I have been the captain of this steamer 5 years, and for 6 years before that I served as chief mate upon the s.s. Neera of the same company. The Krishna is a screw steamer and came out here in 1878. On the 21st February I left the Carnac Bunder at 7 a.m. bound for Dabool with 270 passengers. My first port to call at was Alibag, which I expected to make at 10 a.m. At Alibag I generally stop a short distance from the shore, and then a muchwa brings any passengers to me on board. It was my watch when we were passing Kennery. I was on the bridge, which is 6 feet above the dock. At 15 minutes past 10 a.m. I stopped at the usual spot. I then passed the order of turn astern half speed within a minute, just then two of our boats on the port belonging to the customs came in our way. The steamer headed S S.E., and one of the three boats had her sails set. She continued her way in front of the steamer, and I shouted to the men in the boat to take in their sails and get out of the way. The boat, however, crossed my bows, and I at once gave the order to turn astern full speed. After the engines had made one or two revolutions astern we struck the boat. I noticed the company's ticket clerk was in the boat at the tiller. The boat was tilted over, and I then ordered my men to jump overboard and give every assistance to those in the water. I also lowered a boat which picked up six men. Two men were taken up insensible, one was hauled up on the steamer and the other man was taken up by the other boat. The ticket clerk told me that one man was only missing. He also told me that there had been eleven passengers, five forming the crew of the boat and the ticket clerk. I account for the accident which was owing to the *muchwa* crossing my bows. When I first saw her she was sailing towards me on my port side. She was on the starboard tack. Up to the buoy we go full speed, and then we moderate to six knots after passing it. My full speed is 8 knots. I passed outside the buoy, and then I slackened my speed, steering E. by S. Afterwards I went easy and then stopped. When I eased down the *muchwa* was 75 ft. away from me, and then a collision did not seem imminent. She was on my port side and heading S.S.E. The wheel was put hard port to go to starboard. I did so only to get into my usual spot, not on account of anything the *muchwa* was doing. I never expected her to cross my bows. I did not stop on account of the *muchwa* which was on my port side, about 50ft. away from me, and was heading S.E. If she had taken in her sail she would have got into right position. I expected her to come to and ingoing, and to do so she should have taken in her sail. I heard no one from her shouting to me. The ticket clerk is not a seafaring man. We struck her on the starboard side, a little forward of the mast. I shouted to them to go to leeward and take in her sail. If the *muchwa* had done so the collision would not have occurred. Two dead bodies were found. I saw them. We picked them up, and one man is missing. One was an old Mussulman and the other a Hindoo.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness stated when he called out, the mate who was forward also called out. The *muchwa* was slightly broken and overturned. Those I saw dead had been drowned and had not died from any blows.

To the Court: I was going full speed astern at the time of the collision, and immediately afterwards I stopped. The boats generally come alongside after we stop. There are no moorings for the boats to lay to till the steamer stops, and the boats remain under way till the steamer stops, when they come alongside. In my opinion it would be a safer course to have a mooring for the steamers to pick up. It however would always be good for the boats.

The President: I think so too.

Witness: I remained an hour and a quarter searching for the missing man.

Poreha Esha said he used to act as seacunny and convey passengers from the shore to Alibag in a *muchwa*. He had been doing so for the last nine years. The *muchwa* was licensed to carry 30 passengers, but had only 11, with whom there was a ticket collector, one port peon and four calkasees, seventeen in all. Witness left the shore when the Krishna was signalled, there was no breeze, the steamer approached and though called out to stop it ran into the *muchwa*. It was upset and three men were only drowned. The *muchwa* was not making hardly any way through the water at the time of the collision. The sails were set, but there was no breeze—oars had to be used. The helm was put to starboard in order to go to port before the accident. Witness had hold of the tiller and he thought the collision would have taken place even if he had stopped rowing and taken in his sail, as there was no wind. The steamer was going rapidly through the water and witness had stopped his way. The steamer hoists no signal for the passengers to come alongside, and witness had to depend on his own judgment.

Further evidence was taken and the Court adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DAMAGES FOR STOPPING PASSAGE OF WATER.

LUXUMON RAMCHUNDER *vs.* GOCULDAS CURUMSEY.

THE plaintiff and defendant are holders of batty ground at Parel. The plaintiff's land for forty years previously to July 1885 had been used for the cultivation of rice; and his tenants had for upwards of twenty years enjoyed as an easement the right of passing and discharging the water which had been superfluous water falling upon the ground; and the plaintiff's land being higher than that of the defendant, the water naturally flowed to the ground of the latter, and thence into a culvert. In July 1885, the defendant closed the gap through which the water was passing on to his ground, thereby destroying the rice crop which had been sown thereon. Plaintiff therefore sought for a declaration in this suit that he was entitled to pass the water over the defendant's land. He further prayed that the defendant may be restrained from in any way obstructing or preventing the passage of the water, and may be ordered to pay plaintiff Rs. 200 as damages for his wrongful act. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said:—The evidence is very contradictory, but I believe the plaintiff's story, because it is supported by a large number of witnesses who, I think, were speaking the truth, and also because most of the defendant's witnesses seemed to me, from their demeanour, to be false witnesses. The place where the plaintiff says the water from his rice land ran out through the gap made yearly in the bund into the defendant's rice-field, is about the lowest place, and to it the water would naturally gravitate. I believe the witnesses who depose to the existence of this easement for more than forty years; and that is an ordinary incident to rice cultivation. The lower land benefits by getting water from the higher land; and as the evidence shows any ordinary excess in the lower field, could be and was let out to the culvert outside. Sakharam who sold to the defendant, and who has interested himself in the defendant's case deposed that for several years of late this flow of water has gone on, the gap being made each year. He says he made an oral protest every year. But I do not believe that statement, and I was not favourably impressed by his way of giving evidence. The defendant tries to avoid the fact of the flow of water alleged by the plaintiff being the natural course of gravitation by bringing evidence to show that what is now a road about 2 feet higher than these fields was once lower. His witnesses say the raising was gradually by some potters throwing on earth and bricks, because they wished to make the passage a better way for their carts. This is improbable, and the potter Natha Dyal, struck me as being a false witness. As to such an easement being recognized, I think the law is clear. (See cases cited Goddai on easements, p. 385.) The facts of the present case differ little from those in Inam Ali *vs.* Poresh Mandal (L. R. S. Cal. 468.) It is proved that the crop of 1885 was spoiled, and that the defendant's stopping of the water prevented any tenant being got in 1886. I think that damage to the amount of Rs. 200 has been proved. I decree for plaintiff as prayed in the plaint, with costs.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

THE case of Nawab Mr. Syed Allam, Nawab of Beyla, against Dawood Mahomed Dhurmasey, his late private secretary, was heard before Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. Plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 8,564 as damages for defendant's neglect of duty as private secretary, and to restrain the defendant from executing a decree of the Small Causes Court against him. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. In February 1886, the plaintiff engaged the defendant to serve him for a year certain as secretary, and entrusted him with the duty of acting as his agent in connection with personal concerns at Bombay, Surat, Beyla, and elsewhere, and especially to certain civil actions and suits which were then pending against the plaintiff in the Courts at Surat and Bombay. On or about the 29th February, 1886, all the moveable property in the plaintiff's bungalow at Grant Road, including a number of his carriages and horses, was attached by the Sheriff of Bombay, in execution of an ex-parte decree obtained by Cowasjee Shapoorjee and others against the plaintiff in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Surat. The plaintiff thereupon applied to the Court for an order at Surat to set aside the decree and the execution levied at Bombay, and the defendant was applied to and required by the plaintiff to attend the proceedings. From the levying of the attachment to the closing of the May vacation, the plaintiff stayed at Bombay, and also went occasionally to Surat, and the defendant looked after the proceedings; but on the commencement of the vacation the plaintiff went to his town of Beyla, leaving the defendant in charge of his ordinary and special duties, with special instructions to spare no pains to see the attachment removed as early as possible. The plaintiff had since discovered that the defendant totally neglected his duties, and otherwise acted in complete violation of the same, to the great prejudice of the plaintiff. The plaintiff has also learnt that, on the 9th June, 1886, the Court of Surat rejected his application, and that the defendant, though immediately aware of such order, failed and neglected to apprise the plaintiff of it, and that the same was not known to him until the order for sale was brought to his notice by his mehta, Akhoobhoy Fakeerbhoy, on the 28th June, 1886. The plaintiff at once took steps to have the sale postponed, but was unsuccessful, and his property was sold at a considerable loss; thereby he had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 8,564. The plaintiff submitted that it was the bounden duty of the defendant to have informed him at once of the order passed at Surat on the 9th June, 1886, and otherwise to have enabled the plaintiff to arrange, as otherwise he would have done for the payment of the decree in question which amounted to no more than Rs. 2,566-8, and not to have allowed any of the said property which was altogether worth about Rs. 15,000 to be sold by the Sheriff. It was also essentially the duty of the defendant to have kept himself accurately informed of all proceedings taken and orders procured to be executed by the creditors at Bombay, and to have promptly and faithfully advised the plaintiff thereof from time to time. The plaintiff also submitted that by reason of the defendant's neglect of his duties, he had rendered himself liable to make good all the damage thus inflicted on the plaintiff, which he assessed at the sum of Rs. 8,564. The defendant had obtained a decree for Rs. 438-11 from the Small Cause Court against the plaintiff in respect of four months' salary, which the plaintiff had purposely refrained from paying him on account of his gross neglect of his duties. Under the circumstances the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be restrained from executing the decree, against him until the present suit was decided, and that he may be ordered to pay Rs. 8,554 as damages with costs.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied all the allegations of the plaint. He said that on the 31st March, 1886, he entered into an agreement with the plaintiff to serve him, for the performance of the duties and upon the terms contained in that agreement. Until the 31st March, 1886, he was not in the service of the plaintiff, and on or about the 17th April, 1886, he was directed by the plaintiff to watch the proceedings which were then being taken to set aside some decrees which had been passed against him. He was wholly misinformed of the facts of the case, and was not provided with any funds by the plaintiff. It was not true that the plaintiff, on his going to Beyla, left the defendant with special instructions to spare no pains to see the attachment removed as early as possible. The defendant submitted that it was untrue that the defendant totally neglected his duties, or otherwise acted in complete violation of the same. On the application being set aside by the Court at Surat, the defendant, on the 30th June, 1886, wrote a letter to the plaintiff communicating the above facts. He also communicated to the plaintiff the facts regarding the sale to take place by a letter of the 30th June 1886, but he received no reply from the plaintiff. At this time the plaintiff was extremely hard pressed for money, and was unable to provide funds for the purpose of his business. The defendant believed that for that reason no application was made before the 30th June, 1886, for staying the said rule. The defendant, under circumstances, submitted that plaintiff had suffered no damages, and the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was then proceeded with.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ltd.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE following further amounts have been credited to the above fund at the Bank of Bombay. Subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the Bank as soon as possible:—

	Rs.
Dr. Phillip C DeSouza	15
Ardaseer Shapoorjee Narielwala, Esq	10
Aladin Premjee, Esq	10
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq	50
Bapoojee Sorabjee Patel, Esq	10
Khursetjee Sorabjee Patel, Esq	10
Pestonjee Daddhoy Sorabjee Patel, Esq	10
Pestonjee Shapoorjee Nareiwalla, Esq	10
Bomonjee Ruslomjee Bomon Behram, Esq	10
Alex. Meneese, Esq	10
Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers	50
Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	50
Professor F. D. Nazareth	11
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Mody, Esq	10
Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	50
Perosha Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	50
Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	50
Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Esq	50
Dunshaw Dossbhoy, Esq	10
Rustomjee Jamsetjee M., Esq	10
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq	50
Amount previously acknowledged	1,938
Total	Rs. 2,474

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

7th March, 1887.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.—In furtherance of the athletic sports organised under the auspices of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the following contributions have been received by the committee :—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.	50
Mr. Framjee D. M. Petit	25
Mr. Bomanjee D. M. Petit	25
Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy	50
	Rs. 150

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Tasmania, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 18th February. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr, Mrs and Miss Ricketts and 5 children
Miss Johnston
Mrs and Miss Chesney, child and infant
Mrs Reid
Mr C Atherton
Rev H C Squires
Mrs Goldney and child
Mrs Shearer
Two Master Shearers
Miss Shearer
Mr J Adam
Mr A J B St Leger
Mr E Cloete
Miss Macdonald
Mrs Pentiman
Hony Lieut C Duke
Mrs Dundas and 3 children
Sheik Abdoola
Miss Watkins

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev A E Stone
Major Newell
Mr A Stewart
Mrs Haggard
Mr E Beldrum
Mr P Beldrum
Mr H S Brown

FROM ADEN.

Genl W W Goodfellow
Mr Galpin
Mr G Granger

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen's visit to Birmingham has now been fixed for March 23.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne. The House of Lords met on Friday, but the sitting only lasted a few minutes. On Monday, Lord Inchiquin called attention to the lawless condition of many parts of Ireland, and called on the Government to take vigorous measures to restore order. After some remarks from several peers, Lord Cadogan deprecated the discussion of the subject in a desultory manner, and said the Government were quite alive to their duty to enforce the laws. On Tuesday the Glepe Lands Bill was read a second time after some conversation. Last night Lord Dunraven explained his retirement from the Ministry as being caused by dissatisfaction with the infirm action of the Government in Ireland and the indisposition to reduce the national expenditure. Lord Salisbury replied that he did not consider the Government was open to the objections which Lord Dunraven had taken to its policy.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Sexton resumed the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address. He was followed by Mr. Henry Matthews, Colonel Nolan, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir H. Holland, and Mr. Healy; after which the division was taken, and the votes were, for the amendment, 246, and against 352, showing a majority of 106. On Monday, Mr. Esslemont moved an amendment to the Address, regretting that inquiry had not been made into the grievances of leaseholders in Scotland; but, after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by 199 to 96. Sir C. Dalrymple then moved an amendment in favour of self-legislation in domestic affairs for each part of the United Kingdom, but after some debate it was withdrawn. On Tuesday an amendment to the Address, calling for inquiry into recent events in Skye, was moved by Dr. Cameron, and its discussion occupied the entire sitting. It was resumed on Wednesday, when a division was taken showing 136 votes for the amendment and 253 against it. Last night Mr. Dillwyn, on a motion for adjournment, proposed to call attention to the alleged "jury-packing" in the conspiracy trials in Dublin, but the speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the Procedure resolutions have precedence over other business. Mr. Dillwyn asked for an exception in favour of his motion on the Welsh Church, but it was negatived by 261 to 158. Mr. Parnell opposed Mr. W. H. Smith's motion, which, however, was carried by 242 against 107. The debate on the Address was then resumed.

Lord Onslow has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in place of Lord Dunraven, resigned.

Mr. C. E. Lewis, Conservative, was elected on Saturday M.P. for North Antrim, in place of Lord Macnaghten, by a majority of 1,332 over his Gladstonian competitor.

Two deputations from Sheffield had an interview on Saturday with Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, on the subject of fraudulent marking of foreign-made goods. Lord Stanley said that the grievance would be dealt with in the Merchandise Marks Bill which would shortly be laid before Parliament.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., in a published letter, states that, while his sympathy for the Irish people is unabated, he cannot consent to hand over their interests to a conspiracy which seeks to destroy landowners as a step towards the severance of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

Lord Gifford, one of the Judges of the Court of Session at Edinburgh, who died recently, bequeathed £80,000 to found Lectureships on Natural Theology in the four Scottish Universities.

Mr. W. Dowdeswell, who represented Tewkesbury in Parliament for some years, died last week, aged 83.

The man Curtell, who is accused of the murder of a young woman at Hoxton, was arrested on Tuesday, and was remanded by the magistrate.

The trial of Messrs. Dillon and four other members of Parliament for conspiracy in carrying out the Plan of Campaign began on Monday in the Commission Court at Dublin. Objections were taken by the defendants to the mode of preparing the jury panel, which wer argued at length. On Tuesday, after many challenges and strong protests from the traversers, a jury was sworn. The Solicitor-General opened the case for the Crown on Wednesday, and yesterday evidence was taken.

A moonlight raid was made on Monday on the house of a woman at Bantry. Notwithstanding the presence of three constables, the house was stripped and the woman and her protectors were compelled to leave.

Two men in charge of a farm from which a defaulting tenant had been evicted at Ballycar, Clare, with a constable, were fired at on Monday by men in ambush. The constable was mortally wounded and the other two were less seriously injured.

A meeting convened by the National League was to have been held on Sunday at Loughres, but it was prohibited by the Government. Mr. Davitt, however, addressed an assemblage at the National League rooms.

OBITUARY.—Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn-Elphinstone, Bart.; Maj.-Genl. C.S. de N. Lucas, R. (B.) A.; Lieut.-Col. G. Brown-Constable, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Wilson; Lieut. Charles H. Askwith, R.N.; Mr. W. Dowdeswell; Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge; Mr. P. B. Marston.

A somewhat more pacific tone pervades the foreign press at present, but, notwithstanding, in all countries military preparations are progressing without intermission.

Bills for granting 12 millions flourins and 7½ million flourins for the expenses of the Landwehr and the Landsturm have been respectively presented in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. It is believed that all parties will concur in voting these amounts.

The German papers assert that large purchases of timber have been made in Bohemia, of horses and mules in Spain, and of sheep in Bavaria for the French Government, but the Paris journals continue to write in a very pacific spirit, and repudiate any intention on the part of France to provoke war.

The Brussels papers strongly protest against the suggestion that the Treaty of 1839, enacting the neutrality of Belgium, has ceased to be operative.

Apprehensions of a rising in Macedonia are increasing at Constantinople, while the military activity in Montenegro has evoked suspicion in Servia and at Vienna.

The Papal Secretary of State has communicated to the German Roman Catholic Bishops the Pope's desire that their flocks will support the Government candidates at the approaching elections to the Reichstag. Cardinal Jacobini has also expressed to Prince Bismarck the Pope's thanks for the modifications in the May laws.

The reconciliation between the Vatican and the German Government causes uneasiness in Italy, where it is feared that some recognition of the temporal claims of the Pope may be conceded by Prince Bismarck.

The French Government has made its consent to the abolition of the *corvée* in Egypt conditional on the application of the £250,000 now employed to pay for public works to military purposes. As this would probably prejudice the payment of the coupons of the debt, the demand is regarded as intended to bring about an excuse for requiring European intervention in the administration of Egyptian affairs.

Although there has been no renewal of the fighting near Massowah, the Abyssinians are in great force, and threaten to attack the Italian troops if they do not retire from the territory which is claimed by the King of Abyssinia.

The Jubilee rejoicings in India began on Wednesday, and were accompanied by the release of 25,000 prisoners from the various gaols.

Differences have broken out between Portugal and the Sultan of Zanzibar, and diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Great destitution prevails in Newfoundland, where the fisheries of late have been very unprofitable. It is expected that another effort will shortly be made to induce the colony to join the Canadian Dominion.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

SIR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

REUTER reports no further change in the London Financial market on Saturday in respect of the quotations usually given; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills had declined from 2½ to 3 per cent.; and that on Indian 6 months' sight Bank Paper was ¼ lower at 2½ per cent.

The General Produce markets were unaltered; the only additional item of news being the figures for the week's Imports of Linseed which are given at 9,000 quarters against 16,000 quarters the week before.

The Indian Council again placed a considerable amount of Telegraphic Transfers, altogether Rs. 35,00,000, of which Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 5 19-32d and 12 lakhs at 1s. 5 5-8d. were on Bombay, and Rs. 9,30,000 at the former rate, and Rs. 1,70,000 at the latter, were on Calcutta—a partial advance in each case of 1-32d. on the highest rate last obtained.

We have nothing to add to the news already given from Liverpool and New York.

MONEY has been fat to be getting rather tighter for the last few days, and the Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office Inc.....		90,695
Do. Do. Branches Dec.....		4,38,427
Other Deposits	„	1,08,492
Government Securities	„	2,91,000
Loans	„	6,75,673
Bills Discounted	„	5,90,513
Cash with other Banks	„	2,01,779
Cash and Currency Notes	„	14,04,897

The decrease in the Cash Balance as shown above, has been mainly owing to an increase in trade requirements, and accordin ly we find the amount of Loans and Bills discounted in the aggregate more than 12½ lakhs in excess of what they were last week, which is not surprising, looking to the greater activity in one important branch of our export business.

COTTON has been firm again to-day, and a good business has been done in ready stuff, at about a rupee higher than last rates. In arrival Cotton Broach has been very firm. "Good" has been done at Rs. 224 per candy, and there are still native buyers at the rate. "Best" is nominally quoted at Rs. 230, but nothing is doing in this quality. The present high prices are bringing Cotton from the districts into Broach, the ryots having, so far, been in no hurry to send it forward, owing to Government having deferred the collection of the land tax. The Holi holidays will interfere with supplies coming in during the present week, but thereafter they may be expected to arrive more freely. We hear that the Kuppas which has already been ginned has shown an extraordinarily small outturn of ginned Cotton for the beginning of the season. Bhownugger is firm at Rs. 186 for "Good," Rs. 192 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 200-1 for "Fine." "Fully Good" Bengals are Rs. 145-6; and "Fine Rs 157-8. Stapled Oomras are Rs. 178-80 for "Good," and Rs. 182-5 for "Fully Good."

WHEAT AND SEEDS. There is business going on amongst native dealers in Club Delhi Wheat No. 1 at Rs. 4-5 9 for forward delivery, but exporters are not contracting, and prices generally remain at the old level, and to a great extent nominal. New Linseed is quoted a little higher at Rs. 6-2-6 per cwt. Some New Kathanee Rapeseed is arriving.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,621	bales.
Wheat	13,662	cwt.
Linseed	12,181	„
Rapeseed	1,171	„
Gingelly	5,941	„
Ground-Nuts	2,763	„

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations, but more so for Cotton than for Wheat, of which there is little offering for shipment.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, but the market has been steadied by rather dearer money. The amount of business done, however, has been very small, few Bills having been offered; while demand for Bank Paper seems extinct. Three months' sight Credits for April delivery were quoted in the morning at 1s. 5¼d., and for May at 1s. 5 11-16d.; and Bank Telegraphic for May at 1s. 5 13-32d. per rupee. We quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5¼d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 9-32d.		„
Do 3 months' sight ....1s. 5 23-32d.		„
Credits do. .....1s. 5 15-16d.		„
France, do. .....188d.		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to fluctuate as it did last week. It opened at 95 11-16 this morning for Fours, but buyers came forward, and the rate advanced slowly to 95⅞, and then to 95 13-16, at which the market closes steady. Four-and-a-half per cents. are still quoted at 99½ nominal.

SHARES.—This market is closed for the Holi holidays, and will not re-open till next Saturday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of interest on demand Loans on the security of Government Paper remains, at 8 per cent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bomay, for the week ending 5th March, as compared with the statement of the 26th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 26. Rs.	Mar. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities...	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	48,78,116	49,68,811
Do. do. at Branches.....	17,68,960	12,67,533
Other Deposits	1,86,90,310	1,85,87,818
Post Bills	10,310	7,862
Cash Credits undrawn.....	7,12,734	6,24,479
	3,95,33,130	3,89,55,503
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	32,47,031	29,56,022
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	33,14,014	33,67,533
Loans, on Security of do.....	46,44,119	53,19,922
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,134	3,146
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,89,15,898	1,95,06,371
Stamps.....	28,042	27,993
Head Stock..... Rs. 5,78,905		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,75,000	3,03,905	3,03,905
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	4,02,400	2,00,621
Cash and Currency Notes.....	86 74,607	72,70,31
	3,95,33,130	3,89,55,503

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Eliora cleared yesterday under Captain T. E. Gillett, for Galle, in ballast.

THE s.s. Bhownagar, brought in Bombay yesterday general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Preston, sailed yesterday under Captain F. Brown for Havre with a general cargo and 48 passengers on deck.

THE s.s. Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida V. Jeddah with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T. R. Evans, sailed on to-day with a general cargo and one first-class passenger, Mr. T. B. Osbourne, for Antwerp.

THE s.s. Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain Parson, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers from Calcutta (March 7).

THE s.s. Empire, 1375 tons, Captain T. Davies, which arrived here from New Port (Feb. 3), on Sunday evening last, has brought in a cargo of 2,300 tons of coals from that port. She is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH MARCH, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. River Indus	2255	J. B. Murray ..	B	W. & A. Graham.
„ Nepaul	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Castleford .	2005	D. Jones.....	E	W. & A. Graham
„ Preston	..	.....	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Dragoman....	..	.....	H J	.....
„ City of Venice....	..	.....	L	.....
„ Friary	1505	R. Evans	M	B. Craig & Co.
„ Archimede..	..	.....	N	F. Bozzoni & Co.
„ Raffaello R.	2044	G. Morello	P	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Empire (s)	Davies	New Port, Feb. 3.
7	Tasmania (s).....	Perrins	London, Feb 11.
	Patna (s)	Parson	Calcutta, Feb. 7.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Assyria (s)	Tyce	P. Said & Karachi.
	Preston (s).....	Brown	Havre.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Eliora, Gillett, for Galle.
„ Friary, Evans, for Antwerp.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nepaul, for London &c.
„ Empire, for Havre.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ City of Venice, for Liverpool.
„ Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
9 Cl. of Haddington Perdrau ..... Bombay, Jan. 29.
Loch Moidart .... Simpson ..... Cardiff, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Steamer Nuddea, Shipe Falls of Halladale and County of Longford.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVAL.
4 Chanda s..... ..... Bombay.

March. DEPARTURES.
3 Himalaya s .... Rangoon.
Shahjehan s .... Bombay.
Gourkha s .... London.
Dardanus s .... London.
Camorta s .... Singapore.
Bouldasa s .... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Dickin, Major, Bo., Gloucester Regt., on leave, from Ahmednagar.

MARCH 6.

Shaw, Major, Bo., Rl. Dub. Fus., on leave, from Poona.
Harrison, Lt., Bo., R.E., for examination, from Kirkee.
Bairnsfather, Lt., Bl., 29th P. Infy., from furlough from England.

MARCH 7.

Goodfellow, Major-Genl., Bo. R.E., on duty, from Aden.
St. Leger, Lt. Bl., 60th Rifles, from leave, from England.
Cloete, Lt., Bo., R.H.A., from leave, from England.
Damania, Surgn., Bo., I. M. S., on duty, from—
Le Marchant, Lt.-Col. Bo., R.A., on duty, from Ferozepore.
Milner, Major, Bo., R.A., on leave, from Deesa.
Cook, Lt. Col., Bl., 14th Sikh, on furlough, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Riley Lt., Bl., Queens Bays, on leave, to England.
Buggles, Sub-Inspr., Army-Educ., on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 7.

Fenton, Capt., Bo. Camy. of Ordnce. on duty, to Kurachi.
St. Leger, Lt., Bl., 60th Rifles, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Boucher, Lt., Mad, 1st Hants Regts., on duty Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 7, 1887.

1. Attention is drawn to the fact that the period for annual class-firing ends on the 31st March and the Commandant hopes that all will complete their course before that date, as there can be no possible excuse for not doing so.

2. It is notified that the voting for Captain of C Company, will close on Saturday, 12th instant. Papers to be returned to the Adjutant by 12 noon.

3. Winners of more than one prize at the last rifle meeting must notify by 15th instant to hon. secretary, the prize they wish to take.

4. The following promotions will take effect from this date, in B Company:—Corpls Tate and Seabrooke to be Sergts vice C. Graves and Sergt. Hamilton resigned. Vol. Cruickshank to be Corpl. vice Tate promoted, Vol. W. G. Nicol and G. F. Tallent to be Lance Corpl vice, Breslaur and Baily resigned.

The following promotions will take effect from this date in A Company:—Corpl C. R. Mcmillan to be sergt. vice E. Corke, Vol. T. Smith to be Corpl vice Mcmillan, Vol. W. Medcalf to be Lance Corpl vice Moguire.

6. There will be class of Instruction for proficiency certificates this day, Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 6-15. p.m.

By Order,
(sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Cor s.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

F. A. Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Perozbai and others—J C Cama—Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-86—Macfarlane E and H—Aimae widow vs. Gunputrao Lachuminarayan—Ardesir H and D.

Admiralty Suit.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council—F A Little.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

368-86—Tobin and R—The Parell S and W Co. vs. Addaring Alias Harri Dassi.
396-86—Ardesir H and D—Soonderji Sewji vs. Hirabai and others.
397-86—Ardesir H and D—Soonderji Sewji vs. Josey Soorji Vussunji and others.
413-86—Craigie L and O—Robert Ryric and another vs. Khaydor bin Edroos and another.
54-87—Jefferson B and D—L A Wallace and others vs. Maiggon Shewakram and others.

Long Causes.

395-86—Mirza H K—Nawab Mir Syed Alum Khan vs Dawood Mahomed Dhurrumsey—Wadia and G—Part heard.
507-86—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjibhoy Framji and others vs Dossaji Essaji and others—Pestonji and R.
517-86—Balkrishna and B—Ruttonji Rustomji Daroowalla vs Ruttonji Cursetji Coachman and another—Thakurdas D and C.
520-86—Janardhan G—Radhabai vs Narrayen Sazba and others—In person.
412-86—Ardesir H and D—Motilal Hargovindas vs Mahomed Rowji and others—Tyabji and D.
360-86—Craigie L and O—Damodhardas Hemandas and others vs Kewabai and others—In person.
57-87—In person, a pauper.—Haji Mahomed Alladita vs. Meera Mohidin and others—In person. Issues settled.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-86—Little S F and N—Parvatibai vs. Parvatibai and others—Payne G and S., and Khunderao M—Part heard.
387-86—Thakoredas D and C—Jairam Narronjee vs. Sadashiv V Dhurandher—Ardesir H and D.
415-86—Tyabji and D—Amratlal Kalidas vs Mahomed Hussain bin Bundu Meya—Craigie, L and O.
499-86—Tobin and R—Kessowji Toolsidas and another vs Hurjiwan Mulji and another—Crawford and B.
183-86—Winter and B—Dhunbaiji vs. Isidro Perez—Chalk W and S.
279-86—Chalk W and S—Narayen Viram Dalvi vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady and another—Winter and B.
476-86—Payne G and S—Harroon Mahomed vs. Khutree Dawood Sulleman.
314-85—Bicknell and K—Luxumon Sewba Savat vs. Dewalibai and others—Wadia and G.
456-86—Little S F and N—Vishram Ludha vs. Gungabai—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

330-85—Khunderao M—Bhut Pana Sewji vs Bhut Mungulji Doorgaram and another—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.
438-85—Macfarlane E. and H.—Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs Abs Moya Haji Ahmed and others.—Tobin and R., and Hore C. and B., and Thakurdas D. and C.
418-86—Janardhun G—Gunputrao Hari and another vs. Sukaram Vithul and others.
495-86—In person, a pauper—Toolsidas Bhanji vs. Kesserbai Thakurdas—D and C.

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Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

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The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures. The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.

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By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th January 1887.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE SECOND of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on the Religious Literature of the Jains will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE I.—PROFESSOR PETERSON.

SUBJECT.—MAHAVIRA, THE JAIN BUDDHA.

The remaining Lectures of the Series will be delivered on six following Thursdays at the same place and hour. The Lectures are open to the Public.

By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

BIRTH.

POPE—February 7, on board the ss City of Agra the wife of T Archdale Pope, Survey of India, of twin daughters.

ADEN.

DEATH.

THYNE—February 24, at Aden, Euphemia Helen, daughter of Captain W. K. Thyne, I. M. Port Officer, aged 17 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON—February 28, at Umballa, the wife of W Morrison, Kussowlie, Brewery Stores, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARGLES—CAMPBER—February 23, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the Rev H Stern, William Henry Argles to Minnie May Campber.

CAREY—MARTYR—March 1, at the Circular Road Baptist Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev Robert Robinson, the Rev William Carey, Baptist Mission, Howrah, to Letitia Annie eldest daughter of Edwin Moore, Esq Chapraon Factory, Mongh'r.

SMITH—HALL—March 1, at St John's Church, by the Revd J H Taylor, Thomas Assheton Smith, M R, (of V S, Rose, to Nellie, only daughter of J Hard, Esq. (Milton and Co.)

TOMLINSON—GILBERT—February 19, at All Souls Church Sitapur, by the Rev T S Beard, M A, Chaplai George Tomlinson, to Arabella Gilbert, eldest daughter of H W Gilbert, Esq, District Engineer, Sitapur.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887.

WHETHER the Bulgarian Government may have been right or wrong in the summary justice which they have measured out to the leaders in the late rising, their action clearly denotes a growing confidence in their ability to take measures for their own defence without too scrupulously regarding the susceptibilities of Russia. Considering that a few months ago, on the representation of General Kaulbars, they felt obliged to surrender men caught red-handed in the revolt against Prince Alexander, there is the evidence of a strange recovery of energy in this prompt vindication of the authority of the Regency against the disturbers of its peace. Russia, whatever plots she may have been weaving against the Principality, has of late ceased to be overtly threatening General Kaulbars, pretending to be disgusted with the "illegality" of the proceedings of the Regency and of the Sobranje, three months ago shook the dust of Bulgaria from his feet, taking with him the whole of the Russian consular representatives. This is why the demand for the release of the prisoners implicated in the rising at Silistria has been made by the German Consul General, the consular defence of Russian subjects having been left to him, and his representation does not necessarily mean that Germany endorses the Russian view that the Bulgarian garrison at Silistria were right in rising against the Government and that no harm ought therefore to befall them. This is the first strong measure that the Government have taken for the vindication of their authority, and what we now want to know is how Russia will regard it. The Regents have put some of the conspirators out of the jurisdiction of that Court of appeal which the Russian Government wanted to establish for them. They were shot before an appeal could be made in their behalf just as would have happened in Russia, where by the way, no one would have appealed for a conspirator condemned to death by a military tribunal. We should take it for granted that the Russian Government would take energetic measures for vindicating their right to tie the hands of the Regency, but for the fact that they are by force of circumstances now committed to a less assertive attitude in Bulgaria. The article in the *Official Messenger* the other day read very much like an intimation that the Czar's Government having failed in the Kaulbars' mission, would make no further attempt, for the present, to re-establish its authority in Bulgaria. The Kaulbars' mission was a failure; humiliation followed upon it, and Russia has scarcely yet recovered the prestige she lost in that ill-starred enterprise. It will be curious to see how the Czar's Government take notice of this newest mark of the determination of the Bulgarians to be masters in their own house and to inflict the full penalty of the law upon traitors. It is just one of those incidents which may lead to an immediate Russian occupation. Whether it will do so or not will depend upon whether at this moment she desires a pretext for intervention. If she does, provocation could no further go—from her point of view that is.

REUTER tells us to-day that the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute will be laid during the coming summer by her Majesty the Queen. The announcement is in conflict with the report which reached India last week that in consequence of the scant encouragement which the project had met with it was likely to be abandoned. It remains to be seen whether the official proclamation of a determination to go on with it will give a life to the enterprise of which hitherto it has been woefully in need. All that need be said on the point is that there is the highest warrant for remembering that there is such a thing as beginning to build and not being able to finish, and that unless public sympathy be enlisted on behalf of the Institute even the prestige which a State ceremonial will give it will not rescue it from failure. So far as our observation goes the scheme is one in which no one, beyond those who are personally and officially interested in its working, has as yet shown interest, to say nothing of that enthusiastic sympathy which in England pours thousands, and in India lakhs, into the coffers of a great public cause. At home the promoters have been confessedly disappointed with the response that has been made to their appeals. The City, objecting to the location of the Institute in the West End of London, has been cold. The provinces have been colder, if not directly hostile. The papers are beginning to give accounts of the preparations that are being made in the provincial towns to celebrate the Jubilee, and it is a solitary and an exceptional thing to find one of the great towns earnest, or even mildly sympathetic, in regard to the Imperial Institute. Patriotism walks by sight as well as by faith; and the people of the English towns think that they can better commemorate the virtues of the Queen and the glories of her reign by works of local utility. A small picture gallery across the street, or a park on the outskirts of the town, much humbler though either project may be, will conserve in local memory the traditions of the good Queen's reign better then a palace at South Kensington, whose walls they may never see, and of whose purposes they still have an unfortunately vague conception. Such is the general idea which we derive from English movements for the celebration of the Jubilee. It would be impertinent to say that it is wrong; it would be ridiculous to say that it is wanting in loyalty. The question of loyalty, indeed, has no place in any consideration of the question whether the means proposed by the provincial towns of the United Kingdom for commemorating the auspicious year are appropriate or not. They are at all events spontaneous emanations from public feeling, and as such it is much more decorous to welcome than to criticise them. As to the communication lately made to the town of Bradford by the Queen's Private Secretary that "the proposal to establish an Imperial Colonial and Indian Institute was specially pleasing to the Queen," we can only say that it is shielded from objection by the sound constitutional maxim that the Queen can do no wrong. But the maxim confers no immunity upon the Queen's Private Secretary, and if Sir Henry Ponsonby's discretion and tact in making such a communication to any public body were called into question, we should have to seek very diligently before we found any fiction, constitutional or otherwise, that would be broad enough to shelter him from criticism.

Every intervention, in short, which robs the movement of spontaneity robs it of what should be the distinguishing element in national movements of any kind. More than enough has been made by servile interpreters of what they assume to be Royal desires of the preferences which her Majesty and the members of her family have manifested in regard to this work. Is it not time now to ask, since the conception of the Imperial Institute is that of a monument to be dedicated by the nation to the name and memory of an illustrious ruler, what the nation itself desires to offer to the Queen? We have been told for months past what it is that her Majesty desires; her Majesty's advisers would do wisely to put that aspect of the question into the background, and to listen to such manifestations as the nation itself may give of its own desires in this matter. Mr. Dalyell, the Madras Civilian who has gone to look after Indian interests in the Secretary of State's Council, in the fashion in which Indian interests are looked after in that Council, is surprised that Sir Henry Ponsonby's letter "has not attracted more general attention." We, too, are surprised; only the attention that we should have expected to have been directed towards an unseemly intervention is not precisely the sort of attention that Mr. Dalyell had in his mind. There has been a good deal of intervention in behalf of the Imperial Institute to which attention may properly be directed, and it seems to have been very much on the lines of that Bradford letter—"only more so"—of which Mr. Dalyell so enthusiastically approves. The Secretary of State has lately brought the Imperial Institute scheme under the notice of the Government of India in a despatch covering a letter from the Prince of Wales, in which it is intimated that his Royal Highness "looks forward with much interest and anxiety for the receipt of intelligence that the Government of India and the local Governments are taking steps to promote the establishment of the Institute." Lord Cross, with such an intimation to start with, probably says no more than he is obliged to say when he expresses his belief that the Viceroy will do all in his power to ensure the success of the scheme. The Municipality of Bombay, not being as much the masters of their finances as the Corporation of Bradford, have lately had an opportunity of discovering that they could do nothing for it, and of resolving accordingly. Where there has been more liberty of choice, unless we are misinformed, there has been less liberty of action. The claims of the Institute have been brought under the notice of some of the native princes in a way that they would resent if they were, for instance, Municipal Corporations, or if they were at liberty always to speak their minds, or to tell us what they think of the representations that the Political Agents make to them. An invitation to a native Chief to contribute to a fund in which the Foreign Office are instructed to make them interested, is responded to, not cheerfully, but of necessity, and the advantage of having a cheerful giver is forgotten. We do not know how far this method of making the Imperial Institute unpopular in India has succeeded; so far little has been heard of the contributions that it has elicited. We have heard more of the rumblings of discontent indeed, than of the jingling of the rupees.

It is no part of our duty to obstruct the progress of a movement that has such august sanctions as this, and whose aims, if we could only understand them, might seem high enough to demand the most respectful admiration. At present we can no more realize the purpose of the Imperial Institute than that of the Eiffel Tower, and there seems no special reason why England should enter into competition with the promoters of that scheme in endeavoring to put up the greatest structure yet known to which no intelligible utility can be assigned. It may not be inappropriate to observe—even in this connection—that a few sensible people in Paris, preferring that the Tower of Babel should remain without a rival, have signed a protest against that outrage against common sense by which it is proposed to disfigure the grounds of the next Exhibition in Paris. The *Times*, of course, has an apology to put in for the Institute. But it is just one of those apologies which weaken the case for which it is put forward. We are now advised that it is by means of a big building at South Kensington, to which it is extremly doubtful if any one but sight-seers will ever go, that we are to crush the competition of the foreigner. Germany and Austria, the *Times* tells us, as seriously as though it meant what it was saying have barred the way to our trade by prohibitive tariffs. We are to carry the war into their territory by laying out three-quarters of a million or more in bricks and mortar and sample rooms. It is no mere experiment in which the *Times* expresses its faith. We are to put up this building because it would be "simple madness," and "sheer blindness" if we did not! For an illustration of the madness of simplicity commend us to this challenge to break down the battlements of German Protectionism by pelting them with South Kensington bricks. It is not by pleading of this sort that the claims of the Imperial Institute upon public support will be made clear, and it is mainly because it has been supported either upon such unsatisfactory grounds, or upon personal pleas which should have had no place in the advocacy of a great national movement, that the public have been so slow to recognise its claim upon their help. We say this with no desire to obstruct what is doubtless intended to be a work of lasting utility. We simply register prevailing impressions on the subject—impressions which nowhere seem to have taken more root than in Bombay—where it has been ignored by that class of the community which is at least as much interested in the commercial and industrial progress of the Empire as the people who have cried up the scheme without first forming any clear conception of its purpose.

IT will have been seen that our suggestion that those who sympathize with Rukhmabai in defending the recent action in the High Court should show their sympathy by helping her to bear the costs of her defence has already met with response in a quarter which is not without influence. The feeling in favour of the unfortunate defendant is no doubt strong, and an appeal made in her behalf would have a pressing claim for response from people in both communities who are able to find anything to commend in the action of a young woman who, married without her consent to a husband for whom she has no regard, thinks that a woman has rights in matters matrimonial which it is due to herself, at all events, if not to those of her sisters who are in a like case, to assert. But Rukhmabai is entitled to be heard on the question whether she will have a subscription got up in her favour, just as much as, in the opinion of some of us, upon the question whether she will have a husband, and who the husband shall be. She asks that, for the present at all events, her friends should withhold their contributions. We do not know whether her decision upon this point is final. But if she should hereafter agree with us in thinking that she should not bear alone the burden of a battle, which is something more than a merely personal one, we hope that her present rejection of the help that has been offered her, will not prevent her friends coming forward and assisting her.

THE report of the Commission of Enquiry which investigated what is known as the Cambay case has been drawn up and submitted to H. E. the Governor in Council.

J. M. M.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 18.

A CURIOUS spectacle was witnessed last night in the House of Commons—the utter collapse, naively, of that Parliamentary party of obstruction, so carefully organised and so skilfully led during many years by Mr. Parnell. The Ministerialists were all in their places early, having been warned that the Parnellites, with the aid of the Labouchere section of Radicals, intended to "make it hot" for the Government, and that the closure would probably be applied. The Parnellites have always prided themselves on their tactical skill, and nearly every one took it for granted that they would succeed in wasting yet another evening. But when Mr. Dillwyn, acting on their behalf, rose to move an amendment to the Address denouncing the way in which juries are empannelled in Ireland, the Speaker quietly informed him that the amendment would be out of order, as Mr. Sexton had already put down a motion for March 1 dealing with jury-packing, and it is a fundamental and established rule of debate that no member can anticipate the discussion on a motion for which a place has been found on the paper. The blank consternation of the Parnellites at discovering what a mess they had made of things by their too great zeal was most amusing. For some time they were completely puzzled what to do, and Mr. Smith, dexterously taking advantage of the confusion into which they had been thrown, at once brought forward his motion for giving precedence to the new Rules of Procedure on all nights for which they were set down. Sir William Harcourt, who is pledged to support even more stringent rules than those now adopted by the Government, could not oppose this motion but he was careful to do what mischief he could by seconding Mr. Dillwyn's appeal to be spared a day for the discussion of Church disestablishment in Wales. I may remark, by the way, that the Conservatives do not by any means desire to shirk a debate on this question. The Nonconformists in Wales lately ventured to take a census of the relative attendance at churches and chapels on Sunday, and the result covered them with dismay, for it showed that the Establishment has made remarkable progress of late years, and now includes more worshippers than any of the dissenting sects. But to have given Mr. Dillwyn a day would have been to open the door to all sorts of demands for the exceptional treatment of other notices of motion; and Mr. Smith was, therefore, well advised in standing firm to his resolution that no other business shall be taken before procedure has been disposed of. When Mr. Dillwyn's amendment about the Welsh Church had been rejected, Mr. Parnell and his friends, having taken counsel together, were now ready for the fray again, and Mr. Parnell was provided with a sheaf of amendments, all of which were ruled out of order, except one saying certain Wednesdays for the discussion of Irish affairs. A rather languid but prolix debate was maintained by the obstructives for several hours, till the Speaker peremptorily stopped two or three of the talkers and made them sit down. Mr. Smith's motion was then carried by a majority of 135, amidst the triumphant shouts of the Ministerialists, who had never expected to get through so much good work in one evening. But the best part of the play was still to come. The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Dillon, who had left the Court in Dublin, where he was standing his trial for conspiracy, to come over to London and denounce the jury-as having been "deliberately and maliciously packed by the basest emissaries." This seems a scandalous abuse of the privilege of being a member of Parliament, but the House of Commons does not dislike Mr. Dillon, and was quite willing to listen to what he called his personal explanation, even although that explanation was obviously intended as a new method of intimidating an Irish jury during the progress of a State trial. Mr. Bradlaugh subsequently, in tragic tones, rebuked the Tories for interrupting Mr. Dillon with jeers and laughter, but there was no disposition whatever on the Ministerial side to treat the most eminent and sincere of Irish patriots magnerously. The shouts of laughter, of which Mr. Bradlaugh complained, were really directed at Sir William Harcourt, who cheered some of Mr. Dillon's most violent statements in a very offensive and emphatic manner. The young bloods of the Tory party treat Sir William Harcourt with studied irreverence. They have nicknamed him "Jumbo," and take a malicious delight in flouting him on every occasion, and marring his loftiest and most pathetic flights of oratory with shrieks of ironical laughter. Mr. Dillon's speech was abruptly stopped by the intervention of the Speaker, who acted entirely on his own responsibility and ruled the member for Mayo out of order on the same ground that he had used with regard to Mr. Parnell, that Mr. Sexton's unfortunate motion debarred any one from discussing the Irish jury question at present. This is a very wide ruling. As Mr. Labouchere pointed out, it is open to the objection that a Government might induce some of its friends to put down notices of motion on all sorts of subjects, and so prevent any amendments to the Address from being brought forward. The Speaker, however, is clear as to his precedents, and his manner Mr. Dillon sit down without listening to his remonstrances. This show of firmness completely cowed the Parnellites. They continued the fight without any of their old spirit, and gave only a feeble cheer of defiance when the Speaker brought to an end their too palpable attempts still to delay business by applying the closure. After four divisions, in which the Speaker's action was maintained by overwhelming majorities, and the number of the Parnellites and their allies gradually dwindled to 70, the Address was voted, and this evening we take the report stage, on which members can talk about all sorts of subjects, but are not allowed to move any amendments. The Speaker is to-day, I should say, the most popular man in the country. The success of his action last night only shows how effectually a strong man in the chair can put down obstruction even with the present rules. Everyone except the obstructives is gratified to find that Mr. Peel is both an able and a ready man; and, above all, that he has a firm will and is not afraid of responsibility. To-day the Radicals and Parnellites, having recovered from their stupor, are talking big about censuring the Speaker, but the only man amongst them who seems to have any courage left when the time for action comes is Sir E. Read, the member for Cardiff. The Parnellites are, for the present at all events, a beaten party. If the Government in Ireland only acts as strenuously as the Speaker has done at Westminster, we shall soon come to the end of the most formidable agitation which has ever confronted British rule.

EGRAMS.

STER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

EXECUTION OF CONSPIRATORS.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

RUSTCHUK, MARCH 6.

The names of the conspirators, who have been sentenced to death, include those of Colonel Filoff, Major Ouzounoff and a Russian named Bolmann. The foreign Consuls recommend an appeal for mercy being made at Sofia.

EVENING.

Majors Ouzounoff and Panoff, in addition to one Captain, four Lieutenants and two Civilians have been shot in accordance with the sentence passed upon them for conspiracy. Four Lieutenants and two Civilians have been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Bolmann, the Russian subject, has been delivered over to his Consul. The execution of the sentence on Colonel Filoff has been deferred.

SOFIA, MARCH 6.

The German Agent, on behalf of Russia, demanded the liberation of six of the Bulgarians sentenced for conspiracy, including Colonel Filoff and Major Ouzounoff, alleging that they were Russian subjects because they were furnished with Russian passports.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

It is officially announced that her Majesty the Queen will lay the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute next summer.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will remain a member of the Cabinet, but without a Portfolio.

SUBMISSION OF THE WUNTHO TSAWBWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, MARCH 6.

...legram to the *Rangoon Gazette* an-...ceived from him the fullest information possible. He observed that after having worked smoothly with the Corporation for six years, it matters came to a dead-lock, the responsibility would rest entirely with the Corporation. So far as his information went, Mr. Ollivant however said that nothing whatever had been said or written to Government before they wrote that letter to the Municipality. He twitted Captain Selby for bringing a motion of such grave importance before the Corporation on the veriest rumour. In the course of his reply, Captain Selby answered this taunt with the remark that if he had obtained full information he had asked for, there would have been no reason whatever for bringing forward his motion. Sir Frank Souter expressed himself in agreement with the Commissioner. When the division took place, there were 22 members in favour of Captain Selby's proposition and five against Sir Frank Souter, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman and Dr. Arnott being in the minority.

...r. Burgess has after all been successful...sion. The Wuntho Tsawbwa has ...his mind and decided to acknowledge ...ritish supremacy. In proof of his sincerity he has surrendered a quantity of arms and paid the first instalment of his tribute, which has been fixed at thirty thousand rupees per annum.

It is to be hoped that his submission will end any serious opposition to the British in the Shan States.

The *Gazette* recommends that he be invited to visit Rangoon to see something of civilization.

Mr. Crosthwaite holds a levée on Tuesday, and leaves for Mandalay on Wednesday night.

Captain Eyre, who has done such good work as Deputy Commissioner of Pagan, has been obliged to apply for sick leave.

On the recommendation of the Major-General Commanding in Burma, the Government of India have thanked the officers who have carried on the trooping arrangements since September without a hitch. Captain Saunders, Assistant Quarter Master General, is specially mentioned.

The Yan Naing Prince, whose conspiracy was recently detected in Mandalay, has been placed at St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon, by order of the Chief Commissioner. He is a shy, ignorant lad of thirteen, who has been made a tool of by designing individuals.

The dacoits attacked the Treasury at Kankamee on the frontier of the Amherst district, looting twelve thousand rupees of Government revenue. One of the Treasury guards was killed and one wounded.

A skirmish is also reported from the Sandoway district, in which some policemen were said to have been killed and wounded.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick is appointed to act as Resident at Mysore.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Dr. Goethals, the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, under the new Hierarchy, was solemnly enthroned at the Roman Catholic Cathedral here yesterday evening. The Cathedral, which was illuminated, was densely crowded.

ADDRESS TO SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 7.

The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet convened a meeting of the community, to vote a congratulatory address to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Mr. Peroshaw Dalal was called to the chair, and in eloquent and choice expressions, dwelt upon the innumerable public and private benefactions of the worthy Knight. The address was read and adopted, and it was resolved to forward it to Bombay by a deputation.

JUBILEE FETE TO THE STUDENTS IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

A grand Jubilee fete was given to the students of the new English School and Fergusson College of the Deccan Education Society. Sweetmeats, fruits and sugarcane juice were distributed to the students, and they were entertained at a magic lantern performance at night. The whole was a grand success. The funds were contributed by the managing board, consisting of Mr. Hari Raoj Chiplonkar, Dr. Vishram and a few others.

SERIOUS ILLNESS IN A DETACHMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

A detachment of thirteen men of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry arrived in Poona yesterday, from Tullegaon, all seriously ill. One has already died, and a few others are not expected to live. A *post mortem* examination was made, and the contents of the stomach forwarded to the Government Analyst, Bombay. The cause of death is believed to poison.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	46

LORD AND LADY REAY have both become Life Members of the Bombay centre of St. John's Ambulance Association, and have each given Rs. 50 to the funds of the said centre.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. Harold R. King a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, *vice* Mr. F. D. Parker, resigned.

THE many friends of Sir Michael Westropp, lately Chief Justice of Bombay, will be glad to learn that he is at present enjoying good health at Monte Carlo, in the south of France.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, an important constitutional question was raised in connection with a motion brought forward by Captain Selby, to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to produce the entire correspondence between himself and the Government regarding the reduction of the Consolidated Rate. Captain Selby said he had received information from persons, not connected either with the Municipality or the Government, that the letter of Government criticising the resolution recently arrived at by a majority of the Corporation in favour of reducing the Consolidated Rate had been practically prepared in the Commissioner office, and that there was on record in that office a letter from Mr. Charles, who acted as Municipal Commissioner during Mr. Ollivant's absence, recommending Government to raise the minimum of the Consolidated Rate from 8 to 9 per cent. If there was any such correspondence, Captain Selby urged that the Corporation had a right to call for the papers. He also complained of the "fragmentary way" in which, he said, information was generally supplied to the members. Khan Bahadoor Muncherji C. Murzban, who seconded the motion, called attention to the important principle involved in the proposition, and urged that not a scrap of information should ever be withheld from the Corporation. Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Kabraji and Mr. Bomonji Master, also affirmed the doctrine of "the sovereign right" of the Corporation to call for such papers as they required. Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Sayani recognized the difficulty suggested by the Municipal Commissioner that on occasions it might be quite inexpedient and prejudicial to the interests of the Municipality to produce certain papers. But Mr. Kapadia thought the right of declining to produce them should be vested in the chairman rather than in the Municipal Commissioner who was only a subordinate of the Corporation. Mr. Sayani had faith enough in the good sense of the Corporation, in its collective sense, to assume with confidence that they would never persist in demanding any papers in spite of the warning of the Commissioner that it would be injurious to their interests to produce them. Mr. Ollivant refused point blank to produce the papers, if any there were, and refused even to admit that he was bound to say whether any such papers existed. He challenged the Corporation whether the members had not always received from him the fullest information possible. He observed that after having worked smoothly with the Corporation for six years, it matters came to a dead-lock, the responsibility would rest entirely with the Corporation. So far as his information went, Mr. Ollivant however said that nothing whatever had been said or written to Government before they wrote that letter to the Municipality. He twitted Captain Selby for bringing a motion of such grave importance before the Corporation on the veriest rumour. In the course of his reply, Captain Selby answered this taunt with the remark that if he had obtained full information he had asked for, there would have been no reason whatever for bringing forward his motion. Sir Frank Souter expressed himself in agreement with the Commissioner. When the division took place, there were 22 members in favour of Captain Selby's proposition and five against Sir Frank Souter, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman and Dr. Arnott being in the minority.

THE Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India that the Nagpore Railway Company has been formed and that the capital has been subscribed for.

THE directors' report submitted to a meeting of shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company yesterday showed a profit of Rs. 2,37,273 exclusive of a debit balance from last year's account. An interim dividend of Rs. 40 per share had already been paid and a further dividend of Rs. 20 per share for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1886 was declared after appropriating Rs. 1,77,273 to different accounts as recommended by the directors. The shareholders passed a vote of thanks to the directors, the agents, the mill manager, the secretary and their establishments for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the mill. The Indian Manufacturing Company made a net profit of Rs 1,76,363 during the year ending 31st December 1886, out of which a dividend of Rs. 70 per share had already been paid, and a further dividend of Rs. 80 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1886 was declared at a meeting of the shareholders held yesterday.

No decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the Burma Ruby Mines. A recent telegram to the Viceroy from the Secretary of State says :—"Ruby Mines.—I gather that arrangements are not finally concluded. Value of mines and rights of Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging Government. Keep me informed of results of local inquiry and of proposed arrangements, which should have my previous approval. Desirability of retention in hands of the Government well worthy of consideration." The Government, it is stated, has no intention of retaining the mines.

THE Assam frontier trade is of small extent. The value of the imports in January was Rs. 55,337, of which by far the largest part was done with Hill Tippera, the next in importance being Manipur. The chief item of import from Hill Tippera was bamboos, and from Manipur cattle. The value of the export trade was only Rs. 11,772, and in this case also the largest trade was done with Hill Tippera, chiefly in brass and copper materials.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Times* from the P. and O. steamer Assam, warns travellers to India against the supposed advantages of booking their luggage through from London to Brindisi. He writes :—

On Thursday, Jan. 27, I booked a portmanteau from Victoria to Brindisi, paid the extra charges, and took the receipt, which stated that the luggage would be examined at Turin. I pointed out that I was going to stop a night in Paris and should not arrive at Turin at the same time as the portmanteau, but was told that it would await my arrival. On reaching Turin I inquired for my baggage. The official, perhaps to save himself the trouble of inquiries, positively stated that he knew all about it, and that it had been sent on to Brindisi that morning. At Brindisi the portmanteau was nowhere to be seen, and I was forced to start upon my travels without my clothes. There is another gentleman on board this vessel who last saw his baggage at Foggia, but at Brindisi it was not forthcoming. Also I am informed that my unfortunate case is by no means of rare occurrence, as the officiousness of the Italian Custom-house, which insists upon inspecting baggage even when it is addressed through to Alexandria and India, involves a great deal of trouble and confusion.

AMONGST the most curious "Jubilee objects" in London is a Jubilee dress-improver. It plays "God save the Queen" whenever the wearer sits down. The inventor has forwarded one to her Majesty at Osborne. But how, asks *Truth*, about loyal subjects? They—if they wear the improver—would only be able to listen to "God save the Queen" sitting, for were they to rise the music would cease.

BABOOS should not read this :—The Vicar of Ryde, at the conclusion of an entertainment recently held at the Town Hall, Ryde, in aid of parochial charities, called upon the audience to join in singing the National Anthem, and "gave out" an additional verse which had been written "for the occasion." It was as follows :—

God bless her Majesty,
In this her Jubilee,
Long may she reign!
May she be near to us,
Ever more dear to us,
Oftener appear to us,
God save the Queen!

IT is reported from Rome that, in view of the friendly disposition manifested by China towards the Holy See, the Pope has instructed Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, to prepare a convention, with a view to ensuring complete liberty and security to the Catholic missions and residents in the Chinese Empire. The proposals will, it is understood, be despatched to Peking on the 22nd inst.

THE Vienna Foreign Office has received a telegram from Cape Town discrediting the report that Dr Holub and his companions had been massacred. The despatch, which is dated Cape Town, Feb. 12, says :—"Report not credited. Later account, dated Bamangwato, January 18, says that Dr. Holub and his party were expected the following week."

WITH regard to the military conspiracy recently discovered at St. Petersburg, it is stated that twenty-five cadets and officers in all have been arrested. The Academy of the Grand General Staff is compromised, and so are nearly all the military and naval schools. Several university students are also said to be implicated. The discovery has made a most painful impression on the Czar and the Court. It is positively stated that among those arrested are seven naval officers.

ACCORDING to a telegram from St. Petersburg, published by the *Vossische Zeitung*, intelligence has reached Moscow from Central Asia, stating that the Indian authorities are about to continue the Quetta Railway from that place in a north-westerly direction through Afghanistan, in order to procure an outlet for British commerce in Khiva and Bokhara. Another telegram says that fears are entertained in St. Petersburg lest Russia's Asiatic markets may be flooded with British goods. In order to meet this danger the leading Moscow merchants advocate the establishment of a new Customs line along the whole of the Asiatic frontier.

PRIVATE information received at St. Petersburg from the Kuldja frontier states that the Chinese Government is massing troops in Kashgar and Kuldja. Their number amounts already to thirty thousand men of all arms which it is expected will be further increased. They are well drilled and armed. Great excitement prevails among the Mahomedans Taranjis in the Chinese portion of the Kuldja territory.

GENERAL HORVATOVICH, the Servian Minister of War, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. He is succeeded by Colonel Koka Milanovitch, the Military Attaché in Vienna. General Horvatovitch was regarded as the member of the Cabinet friendly to Russia.

AT a recent sitting of the Hungarian Lower House, a motion in favour of religious liberty was rejected for the fifteenth time. M. Trefort, Minister of Public Worship, declared that Hungary would be "lost" if as many sects were permitted to exist as in England.

THE *World* says :—"A gentleman seeking advice about his literary work wrote to consult Tennyson, and got no answer. He wrote again and again, until twenty letters had been sent. At length came this reply : 'Dear Sir,—It is a fact, alas, but no fancy, that half my letters are unopened.'"

A GLASGOW newspaper having recently published a biographical sketch of Mr. Goschen, the right honourable gentleman has written to say that there are two inaccuracies in the article. He was not born in Leipzig, but in London, his father having settled in England many years previously. Neither did he belong to a Jewish family. He was of German origin, and his family had always been Protestants. The impression that he was of Jewish descent was quite unfounded.

THE slave trade in the Soudan (the Suakim correspondent of the *Times* reports) is increasing, and numbers of slaves are arriving at Jeddah. The contraband trade between Jeddah, Berber, and Khartoum is freely carried on, and the pacification of the Soudan is greatly hindered thereby, the coast blockade being quite ineffectual.

THE export trade from Suakin appears to be on a very limited scale, according to the report from Consul Cameron including the gun captured at the fall of Tamai, the total during the past year only amounted to £8,300. The imports, however, reached £95,500, consisting mainly of commissariat stores. There has been no trade with the interior, but there is every prospect of trade with the friendly Sheikhs soon being re-opened.

THE following statement has been published respecting a fortune which Sir Charles Dilke has just inherited. In 1804 Sir Charles Dilke's great-aunt married Mr. John Snooke. That gentleman left two sons, the elder of whom died eight years ago and the other only a few weeks since, the wives and children of both having predeceased them. By the elder brother's will his for one was to be divided at the death of his brother between Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Ashton Dilke, unless the survivor should have previously altered the will. No alteration was made, and the original will, under which Sir Charles Dilke will take over £100,000, therefore holds good. The younger of the brothers Snooke also leaves the bulk of his property to Sir Charles Dilke. The statement that these legacies were conditional upon Sir Charles Dilke taking the name of Snooke is entirely without foundation.

HERE is a scene that was witnessed near Listowel, in the county of Kerry. Forty police men and the crowbar brigade, under the sub-sheriff, went to evict a poor law guardian named Trench, who is the tenant of Mr. George Sandes, the sheriff of Kerry. Passive resistance being offered the police could not effect an entrance to the room :—

They were then ordered to load their guns with buckshot, which they did. Seeing this Mr. French bared his breast, and said he was better prepared to go before his God than George Sandes. After several hours' struggle an entrance was effected, and the tenant evicted.

"We ask," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "all members of the House of Commons to note the singular expression used by that Kerry tenant as he stood bare-breasted before the muzzles of the police, for in it they will find a key to explain much that at present is inexplicable in North Kerry."

"A GOOD many of the Unionist Liberals in Parliament are by no means happy," says Henry. "They are beginning to discover that, even if they were now to repent, it is very improbable that the Liberals in the constituencies which they represent would accept them as Liberal candidates, whilst, if they do not repent, the Conservatives will have candidates of their own. Electoral history shows that this is almost the invariable result of 'saving' —the chiefs sometimes survive, but the rank and file of the caviare go to the wall."

THE Round Table is graced by Sir C. Trevelyan's presence. Lord Hartington stands to his guns. He will grant nothing of the nature of a domestic Legislature to Ireland, and it is to be presumed that he approves of Mr. Matthews's declaration that the present Government has a mandate to oppose every species of Irish Home Rule. The position of Mr. Chamberlain is not so clear. So far as it can be understood, says *Truth*, he does not object to Grand Rule, provided that it be Birmingham Home Rule, and not either Gladstone nor Morley Home Rule. Like Dennis, the critic, he is not averse to thunder, but it must be "my thunder." The dispute between him and the Liberal Party is rather a personal than a political one, if, as he says, he is willing that the Irish should be placed towards us in precisely the same position as a Province is to the Dominion of Canada, for Mr. Morley has justly pointed out that the Province is more independent of the Dominion than Ireland would be of the Imperial Parliament under Gladstone Home Rule.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL LUCAS.

YESTERDAY'S mail brought news of the death of Major-General Charles Shaw de Neufville Lucas, R.A., who had many friends in this Presidency, where he will be long remembered both for his soldierly qualities and his kindly disposition. A residence of thirty-five years in India had impaired his health, and he was far from well when he went home in December. He entered the army in 1848, his first commission being dated June 9 of that year. He was appointed to be a Lieutenant in 1854, to be Captain in 1858, to be Major in 1863, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in 1873, to be Colonel in 1878, and to be Major-General in 1883. He was Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Artillery, but was removed from the regiment on promotion to be Major-General. He took part in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857-9, the following being the official record of his services :—Action with insurgent Bheels in February 1858, served with the Central India, Oktamundel and Kathiawar Field Forces, and at the storming of Udhpoora Fort, Hurda Hills (medal).

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

WE are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the Fund for the above celebration :—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feast.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Messrs. Esmailjee Kasumbhy & Co	150	50	...	...	200 0
Mr Fakirjee Pestonjee	80	10	10	...	100 0
Mr Rustomjee P. Billimoria	50	...	...	...	50 0
					350 0
Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	...	...	58,856 14
Total					59,206 14

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasant to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

MULE SPINNING *VS.* RING SPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not my intention to enter into a mere war of words with any one in discussing the question of mule spinning *vs.* ring spinning, and I trust that I shall not be considered discourteous in again reminding "Fibre" that unless he produces material more to the point, I am forced to decline any further discussion on the question at issue.

A man who, upon his own public admission, is always willing to acquire information "without any trouble," is hardly the man with whom to enter into discussions of this nature. However, I always think it better to avoid personalities, more specially in matters of this kind, as such exhibitions are neither instructive nor edifying, nor do they tend in any way to the ventilation or elucidation of the immediate question.—Yours, &c.,

HERBERT E. WALMSLEY.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the new scheme proposed by the able manager and actuary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, mentioned in your paper of the 5th instant, allow me to point that under the circumstances under which it is proposed, it is neither just nor acceptable to the policy-holders. In lieu thereof, I beg permission to propose several alternative schemes which I hope will meet with general favour.

The company proposes to charge English rates of premiums, and to hold the difference between the English and Indian rates, as a debt upon the policy until the premia paid amount, with interest in the aggregate, to the sum assured. It implies that the company is not convinced of the truthfulness of the result arrived at by its able actuary after ten years' experience, and, therefore, as a security proposes to hold the debt on the heads of its constituents for a long period. Say a quarter of a century in the example quoted by you. A quarter of a century, however, is a very long time to live after the age of 35; and it will be very rarely that advantage of the concession will accrue to the beneficiaries under a policy. It is nominal and delusive, and therefore unjust, after the results obtained. Although the advantage pointed out of borrowing annually the difference in the two rates at 3 per cent compound interest, and the prospect of a cancellation of the debt so incurred at some remote period is very enticing, a disagreeable conviction remains that the more premiums are paid the less will be the amount returnable to the beneficiaries. Until the date of cancellation arrive the amount assured undergoes diminution, and it, and the premiums paid, progress in the inverse ratio of one another. It cannot be convenient for the company daily to remind and convince its constituents of the advantages of the new scheme, but on the contrary the conviction of inverse ratio will grow on payment of each instalment of premiums.

The idea of life insurance originates in a desire to save his present earnings to one's family after his death. Under the various schemes now in vogue, the extra, if any, but gradual, burden falls on the party willing and able to pay, while the amount assured is fixed and certain for the helpless beneficiary. By the scheme proposed the interest of the latter gradually decreases until the date of cancellation arrives, and may dwindle down to the lowest figure without the much-wished-for date arriving. In fact it is a reversal of the original idea of saving a fixed sum for the benefit of one's family. I would sooner pay the Rs. 440 per annum assure the Rs. 14,100, at any time hereafter than pay only Rs. 311 now, and rob my family of their future legacy. I am fully aware that if I choose to invest Rs. 440 annually I can get a policy for Rs. 14,100 under the new scheme, nevertheless the conviction of inverse rates will continue at the same for the greater amount.

Reduction of the present rates for residence in India to rates for residence in England would be adequate justice to its constituents, present and future, and would lead to extension of the company's business. If, however, the company cannot afford, or is advised it is too early yet, and unsafe to do so, a partial remission ought to be made without any condition; so much reduction only may be allowed as may be considered safe by its actuaries. Or it may be done otherwise thus, let not the debt hang over until the aggregate premiums paid amount with compound interest to the sum assured, but only until they amount to the sum assurable at the lower rate under the present system, with a proviso also that in no case the amount payable on casualty shall be less than that sum. This arrangement will give some substantial concession to the policy-holders. It will entitle them to the full amount payable for the premiums paid on the present system, without putting the company to any extra risk, and it will keep the debt hanging for fewer years over the heads of the beneficiaries, and thus make the concession early available, and within reach of possibility.

Apart from the present question of difference in the two rates, I propose a new scheme for all systems of life assurance. I propose that instead of a fixed annual premium, an annually diminishing scale of premiums be adopted. It may be in an arithmetical or geometrical decreasing progression estimated by actuaries. I believe what the first year's premium, and what the annual decrease ought to be, can be easily arrived at by eminent actuaries in England, who will be consulted in all matters necessary for the purpose, for more than a couple of hundred years. Even if the first premiums be required for safety of the company to be more than the present annual instalment, constituents will not only not grudge to pay but consider it fair to do so. The majority of people who submit to be assured do not know how the rates are arrived at. All they look to is their income, and the amount they can spare for insuring or saving. A decreasing scale will be a welcome, and many times more constituents will be attracted by it. It is consonant with reason, justice, and experience of ages. Many a one who, in his early youth and palmy days, burning with fresh love, has without calculations of future resources, and increasing expenses with a growing family, insured his life, has found with the advance of age greater and greater difficulty to meet the demand for payment of premiums in his decrepit old age and financially worse days. His anxiety has greatly increased, he curses the day he made the agreement, instead of blessing it, longs for the day that may relieve him of the burden, and saddle the company with the fulfilment of its part of the contract. If the amount of premiums paid be over and above the sum assured, the feeling of discontent at every fresh call is righteously indignant, but the language used is very often deplorable. Others who know those cases and hear this language consider it discreet to desist from insuring, and if they can afford to save a little they walk over to the Savings Bank rather than to the Insurance Office on the opposite side of the street. A decreasing scale of premiums will remove this cause of discontent, relieve a man from his debt gradually, and thus be a source of happiness in the family, prolonging the life of the individual insured by freedom from anxiety and worry. The company that adopts this suggestion will bless its constituents, and will in return be blessed by the prolonged life, and extension of its business.—Yours, &c.,

K.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, when the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., chairman, Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Colonel Portman, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, M. N. Banaji, R. M. Sayani, Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and N. B. Jeejeebhoy.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MR. BARROW.

A memoran dum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. Barrow, the secretary, Town Council, for three months' privilege leave, and recommending that such leave be granted. The chairman moved that the leave be granted. He observed that Mr. Barrow gave every satisfaction in the discharge of his multifarious and onerous duties, and was always willing to do all in his power to advance the interests of the Municipality.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Banajee, was unanimously agreed to.

The other business before the Council was not of public interest.

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. W. I. Wood, who was for thirty-one years secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It will be remembered that Mr. Wood retired some two years ago, in an indifferent state of health. During his residence in England, he never fairly recovered, and at last, he died suddenly of heart disease. The deceased retired on a modest pension, which now lapses leaving his widow and two daughters in very straitened circumstances. Considering Mr. Wood's long and zealous services in connexion with the Chamber, and the assistance which he readily accorded to public movements outside the sphere of his special duties, it may be hoped that Calcutta will do something to carry out the purpose with which his pension was awarded.—*Englishman.*

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission upon Gold and Silver Coinage held another meeting on Feb. 15, Mr. A. J. Balfour presiding, and had under examination Mr. Waterfield, Financial Secretary to the India Office. The Press Association understands that Mr. Waterfield gave evidence in favour of bimetallism, and showed the committee the different values of silver as gauged by the value of the standard metal in regard to India, where there is a complete silver currency.

On a previous day Mr. Talboys-Wheeler gave evidence before the Commission upon the injurious effects of the decline of silver on the position and prospects of the Uncovenanted Service, and its members retired on pension. A jesting reference by Mr. Wheeler to Shylock's bond in this connection is said to have called up an official on the Commission who engaged Mr. Wheeler for a few minutes in a lively polemic, which was, however, stopped by a Commissioner, who suggested that the treatment of its servants by the Indian Government was not a question for the Commission.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain Henry Morland presiding. There were present :—Drs. T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, F. C. DeSouza, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, J. S. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Captain G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captain H. O. Selby, Sir F. H. Souter, Messrs. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Tapidas, Dossbhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Ladjee, Kalikhanru Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hassein Rahim, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Nusser Mohomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, and Tribhowandas Varjeevandas.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Captain H. Selby proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to produce the entire correspondence between himself and the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding the reduction of the consolidated rates. He commenced by saying that it was a matter of great satisfaction that the whole business to which he was about to refer had taken place in the absence of his friend, Mr. Ollivant. The leader of Government began with words to the effect that their attention had been directed to the report in the newspapers. Now it was a question, Who directed their attention? He (the speaker) had been informed by two or three gentlemen utterly unconnected with Government and the Municipality that a correspondence had gone on relating to the subject which had led up to that letter of Government to the Municipality. He was told and it was easy enough to disprove the truth of what he was told by the simple process of producing the papers, that the letter of Government was practically framed in the Municipal Commissioner's office. He was told besides that there was on record in the Commissioner's office a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner recommending Government to take legislative action and to raise the minimum of the consolidated rate from 8 to 9 per cent. He was told this quite openly. (A voice : Name.) If some such letter was written he did not hesitate to say that for the Commissioner to write behind the back of the Corporation any such letter to Government was a highly improper thing. (Hear, hear). He did not say that such a letter was actually written; but merely said that he was told these things in ordinary conversation in society and he wanted to know whether there was any truth in them or not. But even supposing that he had heard nothing of the kind he thought it of the utmost importance that the Corporation should have the power of knowing all about its own business. (Cries of "hear, hear.") He had repeatedly at that table to complain of the absolutely wrong way in which things were really placed before the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He thought he could say with absolute truth that since he had been on the Corporation he had always tried honestly to understand the questions placed before them; but he had never felt the slightest certainty that the whole question placed before him. He did not blame the Municipal Commissioner as an individual in the slightest degree, Mr. Ollivant had nothing whatever to do with the case. He (Captain Selby) would insist that if the business of the Corporation was to be properly carried on; if the Corporation was to be considered responsible for all that it did—and be it remembered the Government did hold them so responsible that they should have the power of calling for papers and knowing all about the subject in which they had to give their decision. In the present case the letter of Government to the Municipality was placed on the editor's table, and it had gone all over India. Now he wanted to know what was in the correspondence directly connected with the letter, out of which that letter had sprung. (Hear, hear.) He asserted in the most positive manner that all the records of the Municipality being vested by the Act in the Corporation, that body must necessarily have dominion over those records. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, that there could be no question that the papers relating to the present question ought to be produced.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, in seconding the resolution, said that while agreeing with Captain Selby he would disclaim all idea of personality in this matter. (Captain Selby : hear, hear.) This question had nothing whatever to do with the present Municipal Commissioner, and he would go further and say that it had nothing whatever to do with the past Municipal Commissioner. (Captain Selby : hear, hear.) The speaker agreed as a matter of principle that the Corporation claimed justly the sovereign right of being in possession of all the correspondence that passed between the Municipality and the Government or any other department. (Hear, hear.) He said the Corporation ought to be in possession of every scrap of paper, and every bit of information that might be in the possession of the Municipal Commissioner or any other Municipal officer with regard to the business of the Municipality. The question rested upon this single issue—has or has not the Corporation the power to be in possession of information relating to the business of the Municipality. He was sure that there would not be a single member of the Corporation, who having thought over the question, would come forward and say they would not call for papers in the possession of the Municipal Commissioners, although they rightfully belonged to the Corporation. With regard to the reduction in the consolidated rate it had nothing whatever to do with the question of principle that had been raised. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner said he was glad that the blame was not thrown upon him personally, because that would lead Captain Selby and Mr. Murzban to believe that in what he was going to say he was not treating the subject as a personal matter. He would be perfectly frank with the Corporation and say that if there was any correspondence on this subject in his office—and he did not admit that there was any such correspondence—he would most distinctly refuse to bring it forward. (Hear, hear.) If the Corporation after having heard what he had to say chose to raise the constitutional question, the responsibility would entirely rest upon them. For his part he had endeavoured for six years to conduct business in the Municipality without in any way bringing matters to a dead lock, or creating a disagreeable constitutional difficulty. He challenged any member of the Corporation to mention any occasion on which he had not been supplied by him with every information that was desired. (Captain Selby : That is not the question.) He challenged every member to produce a single instance of the fragmentary way in which information was put before the Corporation. He did not believe there was a single office in the Bombay Presidency where greater care was taken than was done by the Municipality in putting matters in the fullest detail before the Corporation. It happened that he was not present when this question originated, and that was the very thing which led him to be all the more determined to maintain the position which he intended to maintain, because nobody would suppose that he was treating the subject in the slightest degree as a personal matter. He was treating the question simply on the ground of principle, and he would say further that neither in this matter nor in any other he would give his assent to any motion which had been avowedly brought forward upon the veriest rumour.

Captain Selby : Why ? (Cries of order, order.)

The Commissioner proceeded to ask where was the information which had led Captain Selby to suppose that some correspondence had been kept back. On his honour, he said, that as far as his information went, nothing whatever was said or written to Government before they sent that letter. (Hear, hear.) Yet upon the veriest rumour a motion of this gravity was brought before the Corporation! He complemented Captain Selby as he often had to do in private upon the accuracy of his diction. If the letter contained some such words as these "our attention has been directed, &c.," it was merely a loose way of beginning a letter. But he would not attach to the particular phraseology employed in the letter, the importance which Captain Selby or his informant attached. (Captain Selby : Nor do I.) The Commissioner asked Captain Selby and Mr. Murzban themselves as being both servants under Government whether any letter would be sent forth from their office regardless of the expediency of doing so. He did not think that any deliberative assembly in cases where matters were under negotiation would think of insisting upon the production of papers regardless of all consequences. He intended to adhere to his resolution that he would refuse, although with the greatest respect for the Corporation, to produce any papers relating to the question, saying at the same time that he did not admit there was a single paper in his office on the subject, and that certainly as far as he was concerned he had not written a single word to Government. But supposing that notwithstanding all this the Corporation were to pass such a resolution he would respectfully decline to say one word about any correspondence on the subject because he was not going to admit that any such correspondence had taken place. Would the Corporation in that case go the length of passing a condemnatory resolution against him, and it seemed to him that would be the only procedure open to them. The Act stated that the Municipal Commissioner shall be removable from office for misconduct or neglect or incapacity to perform his duty by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a special general meeting. He would if put to it go on and challenge that vote of the Corporation, though he did not believe for one single moment that any such vote would be carried against him compelling him to retire from his post on such grounds as those.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. K

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

The rejection of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address, and the opening of the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and others, have been followed by a remarkable increase in the number of outrages in Ireland. In an article on the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment, the *Freeman's Journal* said :—

The Government seem to think that they cannot only block Ireland's progress towards Home Rule, but can at once lend the tenants of Ireland and force them to submit to wholesale eviction at the will of the landlords. Long ago Edmund Burke indignantly declared that English Governments yield to concessions only when wrung from them by the cruel gripe of a rigid necessity. And now what has not been granted to the pleadings of justice will, if we mistake not, be obtained with compulsion, and given with disgrace. But we cannot ignore the proven connection between evictions and outrages, nor have we forgotten—Englishmen cannot have forgotten—the impressive warning of Mr. Gladstone that, when oppression on the one hand is married to misery on the other, there springs from the union a fatal and hideous progeny of crime.

The most serious of the outrages that have been reported during the week was committed in county Clare on Monday night, Feb. 14, when two emergency bailiffs and a policeman were shot, and one of the bailiffs so seriously injured that he died on Wednesday. Three months ago, or thereabouts, two brothers named Eyuch were evicted at Clonagh Castle, about four miles from Ballycar, for non-payment of rent. They were tenants on the estate of Mrs. O'Grady, and since the period of their eviction emergency bailiffs were in charge of the evicted farm. From time to time these men have had occasion to go into Ballycar, a distance of some four miles, for supplies. Armed policemen generally accompanied them. Other supplies of building material to repair the place had to be sent for from Dublin; and it seems that the care-takers, Byers and M'Manus, went on Monday evening to Ballycar station to see if this material had arrived. Two armed constables walked on in front, while the bailiffs and the acting sergeant —the three being armed with revolvers—followed in the rear." On their return the men had not gone three hundred yards from the station when, from an ambush, "a volley was fired into the party of three, the two bailiffs and the acting-sergeant." Byers fell mortally wounded, receiving a discharge of slugs and pellets in the abdomen, and his two companions were both struck. The other two policemen having by this time gone some distance ahead, the duty of returning fire on the assailants devolved on acting-sergeant O'Connor. He returned fire, discharging four barrels of his revolver; the darkness of the night and the suddenness of the attack rendering it almost hopeless to expect any result. That it was so war made speedily manifest; for under shelter of the hedgerows and walks at both sides of the roadway the men concealed poured volley after volley until the acting-sergeant, severely wounded, ran for his life. The sound of the firing brought assistance from the railway station, but too late to do anything but carry away the body of Byers, who died on Wednesday morning. So intense was the feeling in Ennis against the deceased man that no one would supply a coffin in which the remains should be placed. The constabulary have received information which it is anticipated will lead to the arrest of a gang of some twelve or fifteen persons, who are suspected of being implicated in the murder and in other outrages which have lately been perpetrated in the district.

A moonlight raid is reported from Bantry. A man named Ross and his sister-in-law have been for some time in litigation respecting their rights to a dairy. Mrs. Ross being apprehensive of violence, three policemen were engaged protecting her. On Monday night, Feb. 14, her house was surrounded by a hostile crowd, numbering upwards of one hundred, who called upon her and her protectors to leave the place. Without waiting for them to do so the crowd proceeded to strip the roof and to wreck the house. The police being powerless in the presence of so overwhelming a force, many of whom were armed, did not interfere further than to try and conciliate the attacking party. Their efforts in this direction not having the desired effect, they left for Bantry, taking Mrs. Ross and her family with them. Three disguised men entered the house of Mr. Creed, farmer, residing near Macroom, about midday on Monday, and carried off a breech-loading rifle and a revolver. The same men visited the house of James O'Keefe, residing at Kilmichael, and carried away two guns. Accounts of an outrage at O'Callaghan's Mills, near Clonawn, county Cork, state that Constables Casey and Cronnahan on approaching the village found a quarrel going on among a large number of people. They succeeded in separating the combatants. Some of the combatants were drunk, and the constables arrested two of them. A man named Dwyer drew a revolver and fired at the constables, one of whom was struck. On Constable Casey striking him, Dwyer fired a second shot which struck a man named Mullins on the wrist, inflicting a dangerous wound. Dwyer escaped, but was afterwards arrested, with two other men. Two Queen's messengers, entrusted with bankruptcy orders and notices in the case of Thomas Moroney, met with violent opposition on Monday when proceeding from Limerick to to Herbertstown. There were several collisions between the people and the police. A barrier of stones was placed across the road near Herbertstown, and an attempt was made to barricade Moroney's premises. The messengers, however, accomplished their object of serving notices; but they were pelted with mud and stones. The police made several arrests.

RESISTANCE TO EVICTION.

The new Loyalist paper in Dublin, the *Union*, publishes a description from its special commissioner relative to the contemplated evictions at Bodyke, county Clare. It states that the tenants are fully armed with rifles. A few days since a Fenian agent visited the locality, and under his direction several thousand rounds of ball ammunition have been distributed among the people. The authorities are aware of this, and also that a determined fight will be maintained when the evictions come to be carried out. The houses have been barricaded, and ingress and egress is now made through openings in the windows. The district, the report adds, is in a state of civil war. Colonel Turner, divisional magistrate, has arrived and is making arrangements, and the Government have placed 1,000 military and police at the disposal of the sheriff. The greatest excitement prevails in the district.

District Inspector Gray, in command of about fifty policemen, left Dingle on Wednesday, Feb. 16, to protect the sub-sheriff of the county and his bailiffs in effecting the evictions of tenants of the estate of Lord Cork, at Ballyferriter. The people assembled in overwhelming numbers, some of them armed with such weapons as pikes and stout clubs. The eviction force had to retire, upon which an enthusiastic cheer was raised. The hamlet to be evicted stands almost at the extreme end of the Dingle promontory, and some five miles further out than the village of Ventry. The farms around are held by the members of the families Manning and Moriarty, who are connected with each other by marriage, and who form in themselves a colony of about forty persons. Lord Cork has obtained writs to secure possession of five farms held by these people, and as their case is similar to that of the other tenants on the property, the evictions have created an intense feeling. Everything on well till Ventry was reached, and then the people began to show signs of activity. Lookouts were observed far ahead on the road, and they gave the alarm of the approach of danger. But it was not until a distance of three additional miles had been accomplished that the real Plan of Campaign became known. Across the road were thrown up eight consecutive stone fences breast high, and beyond these a wide gulley had been broken down. To carry the cars further than this was impossible, and for a moment the police seemed half inclined to proceed the remainder of the journey on foot, and might have done so had they not been deterred by the action of the people, who had assembled with four-pronged pikes and heavy sticks. Not a move was made until District Inspector Gray and a head constable put joint orders to fix bayonets and load with buckshot. A man in the crowd then shouted out—"Stand by your pikes, men," and at this loud cheers were raised and sustained for some time. A row of girls then placed themselves along the top of Breastwork No. 2 when the police had broken down the first, and were bringing the car containing the emergency men further on, and as the body of the police were coming up an encounter appeared probable. Just then, however, the district inspector ordered his men to retreat, and, as they did so, the people set up a triumphant shout. A small portion of the crowd followed as far as Ventry. Here the police got on their cars. They were followed by a riotous crowd, which they dispersed with their rifles and staves.

It is reported from Limerick that a force of constabulary was drafted at an early hour on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, into the village of Birdhill for the purpose of protecting the sub-sheriff and his bailiff while evicting ten tenants on the Twiss property. The approach of the party was heralded by the ringing of chapel bells, blowing of horns, and other noises, and a crowd of some 2,000 people hastily collected, headed by two bands, and for a time serious opposition was threatened. Colonel Waring, the stipendiary magistrate from Nenagh, was in command of the force protecting the sheriff. The police experienced great difficulty in keeping back the people, who shouted and yelled and pelted the bailiffs with stones. Charges and counter-charges were made, but after a conference between the agent and four priests, who were present in the interests of the tenants, a temporary settlement was arrived at by which the evictions were postponed for a month.

NATIONALIST MEETINGS.

Two Nationalist meetings which were to have been held on Sunday, Feb. 13, one at Loughrea and the other at Youghal, were proclaimed by the Government; but addresses were delivered at the former place by Mr. Davitt and at the latter by Dr. Tanner, M.P. The police were in force at both places. At Youghal Dr. Tanner addressed a meeting on the opposite side of the river to that on which the police were. The police, being unable to obtain boats, had to march back.

Mr. William O'Brien addressed a meeting on the estate of Lord Clanrikarde. The principal meeting was at Woodford, a spot notorious for boycotting and evictions, and the Nationalists succeeded in evading the police, who, in large numbers, were out searching for them. The roads leading to Woodford were blocked with trees to prevent the cars of the police proceeding to that town. The moment the proclamation of the meeting at Loughrea and its neighbourhood was posted in the town, word was sent to the various parties around Woodford to the effect that if contingents turned up in that place instead of Loughrea they would find Mr. William O'Brien there to address them. The police were apparently ignorant of this plan, for early on Sunday morning all the Woodford force, with the exception of the district inspector and four or five constables, started for Loughrea. The most effective arrangements were made to prevent the return of the police to Woodford until the meeting there was over. At various points on the line from Woodford to Loughrea stone barriers were erected across the roads, and after the policemen had passed in the morning the telegraph-wires were cut. Horsemen were out all night summoning the people to Woodford. Some of the contingents did not reach Woodford till late in the evening, the obstructions on the roads intended for the police having proved equally inconvenient to them as they all arrived before Mr. O'Brien spoke. His speech was of an exceedingly defiant character.

Mr. Davitt, after delivering a very defiant speech at Loughrea, proceeded, followed by a number of police, to Woodford, and met Mr. O'Brien half-way. Loughrea was illuminated at night, and bonfires blazed in the country. A band paraded the streets, and in an encounter between the police and one of the crowds, a number of persons were severely injured.

IRISH ARCHBISHOPS ON THE CRISIS.

Archbishop Croke, in forwarding £10 to the 'State Trial Defence Fund,' writes :—

I opposed a "No Rent" manifesto six years ago because, apart from other reasons, I thought it was inopportune and not likely to be generally acted on. Had a manifesto against paying taxes been issued at the time, I should certainly have supported it *on principle*. I am in precisely the same frame of mind just now. Our line of action as a people appears to me to be in this respect both suicidal and inconsistent. We pay taxes to a Government that nees them, not for the public good and in accordance with the declared wishes of the taxpayers, but in direct and deliberate opposition to them. We thus supply a stick to beat ourselves with; we put a whip into the hands of men who use it to lash and lacerate us. This is suicidal; and, in the presence of the actual state of things in Ireland just now, it is inconsistent besides. We run the Plan of Campaign against bad landlords and stop what they call their rent and we make no move whatever against the Government that pays "horse, foot, and dragoons" for protecting them and enforcing their outrageous exaction. Our money goes to fee and feed a gang of needy and voracious lawyers, to purchase blunderous for policemen to be used in smashing the skulls of our people, and generally for the support of a foreign garrison or native slaves, who hate and despise everything Irish and every genuine Irishman. The policeman is pampered and paid, the patriot is persecuted. Our enforced taxes go to sustain the one; we must further freely tax ourselves to defend the other. How long, I ask, is this to be tolerated?

Referring to this letter, the *Freeman's Journal* says :—"Free Government, as Burke said, is what people think so; and when a Government deliberately determines to play fast and loose with an entire nation, it only requires a word from one-of its natural leaders, like Dr. Croke, to indicate in what way the oppressed can chekmate the oppressor."

DR. WALSH ON THE STATE TRIALS.

Accompanying a donation of £10 to the Defence Fund, Archibishop Walsh writes :—

I send you enclosed a cheque for £10, my subscription to the Defence Fund which I assume will at once be opened in your columns in response to the timely appeal from Mr. Gray published in this day's "Freeman's Journal." I should gladly co-operate in any way in my power in an effort to secure, if it were possible, a fair trial for the traversers. But in the present instance a fair trial is no longer a matter of possibility. The first essential element of fairness—a fairly impanelled jury—is wanting. The jury before whom John Dillon and his fellow-traversers are now arraigned in Green-street has not been fairly impanelled. It has been most unfairly packed. And as this most recent instance of jury-packing has been effected by the wholesale exclusion of Catholic jurors of the county Dublin, I send this subscription to the fund, not merely as a mark of my sympathy with the traversers, but as a protest which, as Archibishop of Dublin, I feel it my duty to make against the gross insult that has thus been inflicted on many upright conscientious members of my flock.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

A correspondent at Suez writes to the *St. James's Gazette*, as follows :—Mr. Stanley, who embarked on Sunday, the 6th, on board the British India Company's steamship Navarino for Zanzibar, had been staying four days at the Cairo Hotel. Although he affected a cheery tone in conversation, it was easy to see by his demeanour at other times that he is fully sensible of the gravity of the enterprise he has undertaken. Dr. Junker, who came down from Cairo to bid him farewell, looked grave and anxious, as if haunted by the horrors of the seven years' exile from which he has escaped. To be successful the present expedition for the relief of Dr. Schnitzler (Emin Pasha) should be better organized and equipped than any that have yet attempted the Equatorial Regions of Central Africa. Each individual should be carefully selected and thoroughly trustworthy, or it were better that Emin Pasha and his brave followers were left to their fate. It is either success or annihilation; and the destruction of the expedition would seal the fate of every white man in the Lake districts and obliterate the traces of enlightened enterprise for many years to come. Although this enterprise has received a kind of recognition from the British Government, those officers in our service who have joined Mr. Stanley forfeit pay and promotion while they are away. The Egyptian Government, besides furnishing a contingent of negro soldiers, has promised some £10,000 towards the expenses of the expedition.

THE PORTUGUESE TROUBLES IN MOZAMBIQUE.

The Governor-General of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique has formally demanded the cession of certain territory which was recognized by the Anglo-German agreement as belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Governor-General requested a definitive reply within twenty-four hours. The Sultan declared that he must refer the matter to the friendly Powers, whereupon the Portuguese flag was hauled down at the Consulate at Zanzibar. Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Portugal and Zanzibar, and some Portuguese war vessels have left for Tungi, which they are reported to have threatened with bombardment.

The following statement, according to a Lisbon telegram, represents the Portuguese views of the dispute with Zanzibar :—The Sultan of Zanzibar last year voluntarily undertook, in a letter addressed to the King of Portugal, to settle the pending question of the possession of the islands of Tungi, and the limit of Cape Delgado, which was secured to Portugal by treaty with England in 1817. The Sultan has now refused to treat with the Governor-General of Mozambique, who is, at the same time, the Envoy Extraordinary of the Portuguese Government, on the terms to which he bound himself in his letter and, more recently still, in a telegram to the King dated the 18th ultimo. The Portuguese Plenipotentiary, in face of this unexpected affront, deemed it his duty to present an ultimatum to the Sultan. The term fixed therein having expired, the Governor-General has left for Tungi. Diplomatic relations between Portugal and Zanzibar being thus interrupted, the protection of Portuguese interests in Zanzibar was intrusted to the German Consul, who accepted this charge by order of his Government.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

The circumstances connected with the suicide of a young Turkish journalist, Beshir Fuad Bey, are of so singularly melancholy a nature that it may not be thought prurient on our part (says the *Levant Herald*) to record them here. On Saturday last Fuad Bey returned to his home, at Nalli Medjid, Stamboul, about nine o'clock. After completing certain correspondence he locked himself in, and proceeded to undress. Then, having inoculated his left arm with cocaine, to kill the pain, he opened the veins of it in four different points, cutting the carotid artery with a pair of scissors. While the blood was thus flowing from his wounds, Fuad Bey wrote as follows, until compelled by weakness to desist :—"My operation is performed. I felt no pain—only a slight pricking after the loss of blood. At this moment my sister is outside, knocking; but I have sent her away, saying I am busy. Luckily she does not insist upon entering. I can imagine to sweeter death than this. I lift my arm to let the blood flow freely. My head swims—I am going to faint. . . . ." The narrative stops there. Fuad Bey could never continue it. When the door is at length broken open, which is not effected until his sister's cry summons the household, he is found there in death-cry summons the household, he is found there in his last agony. "Doctor," he says feebly to the surgeon who tries to administer relief, "give yourself no trouble; I have but five minutes to live." And after a few moment Fuad Bey breathes his last. A letter was found, addressed to the police, in which the deceased begged them to accuse no one of his death. He bequeathed his body to the School of Medicine for the purposes of dissection. In letters to his friends, Fuad Bey declared that his mother had died in a mad state, and that doctors had told him that a like fate was in store for him. Thus, after squandering his fortune, of some £20,000, he resolved to kill *himself*. Fuad Bey was only thirty-two; he leaves a wife and two children. Beginning life as an officer, he ended it as a journalist, for which his linguistic talents and his flexible intelligence peculiarly fitted him.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN MACEDONIA.

Authentic reports received in Constantinople from Salonica (the *Times'* correspondent says) state that emissaries from Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are busily occupied in stirring up the population of Macedonia to revolt, and that several individuals arrested were found to be in possession of voluminous revolutionary papers, setting forth fabulous accounts of the sufferings of the Bulgarian population at the hands of the Turks; these documents being addressed to the Bulgarians by a central committee organized over the borders.

Reinforcements were at once sent to the agitated districts from the Salonica army corps, and a state of siege was proclaimed at a council of war. Certain movements being also perceptible in the frontier districts, the Commander-in-Chief at Salonica has instructed the commanders of garrisons to be on the alert, and to use every means required by the circumstances. These premonitory symptoms are always observable when foreign political agents are at work, with a view of putting forward complaints regarding the alleged oppression of the Christian population by the Turkish authorities. The Bulgarian rising was brought about on the same system, and by massacres and atrocities incited and calculated upon by the same unscrupulous agents as furnishing a pretext for intervention. It is needless to indicate the quarter whence these incitements proceed.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BURNLEY ELECTION.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter in reference to the Burnley election :—

Dear Sir,—I saw with great pleasure that Mr. Slagg was to be your candidate, as I am aware of his ability and knowledge of business, and I do not doubt that the cause of Liberalism, with the Irish policy at the head and front of it, is with him in good hands. For the last twelve months we have been telling the English, Scotch, and the Welsh that their Parliament would continue paralyzed, and their business neglected, until it settles the Irish question. The Scotch and the Welsh believed us, but the Southern English did not, and they stopped the way. They will have to learn through experience. They will have to pay heavily for the delay they have thought it wise to interpose before we reach a conclusion certain to be arrived at, and we shall all have to pay with them. And, after the things have been done, the Tories will begin to say and to believe they were all Home Rulers, as they now say they were all parliamentary reformers, and as, until quite lately, they said they were all free-traders. Costly playing with the national interests seems to be the main purpose for which they exist. With all the great questions of the past fifty or sixty years they have played for certain time; and when they leave off playing with one they soon find another with which to play again. I hope that Burnley will give them a lesson in the election which now approaches; and I remain, dear Sir, your faithful servant

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE JUBILEE IN INDIA.

This is how some features of the celebration of the Jubilee in India strik othe "Pall Mall Gazette" :—"This is the year of Jubilee, and 25,000 prisoners were set free in India on Wednesday in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne. It is stated that no prisoner will be released whose restoration to liberty will be a danger to society. Are we then to suppose that 33 per cent. of the inmates of gaols could be allowed to be at large without detriment to the general welfare? If so, it is surely the most superfluity of naughtiness to feed and house men who might safely be at large. Of course on the vindictive theory of punishment the imprisonment of these 25,000 convicts can be defended. But that theory is not the basis of our criminal jurisprudence. In this country it would be a gracious thing to release all debtors and mercies and all imprisoned for contempts of court, and al those who in the opinion of the governors of her Majesty's goals and the Home Secretary could be enlarged with advantage to themselves and without detriment to the public weal.

In certain native States in India, when a near relative of the Rajah dies, all officials mourn with a unanimity as well as spontaneity that is wonderful. They have good reasons, inasmuch as all, down to the lowest sweeper, are mulcted of a month's pay willy nilly. Here we rejoice apparently with unanimity as well as spontaneity on somewhat similar principles. When we would offer a Jubilee testimonial in the shape of an Institute, our subscription, it would seem, have to be whipped in by salaried officials, who stump the Empire, and who are not debarred from seconding resolutions at the meetings they "pack" in the interests of their employers. Canvassing of this kind for a "spontaneous offering" gives colour to certain reports which it would have been wiser not to have encouraged."

RUSSIAN CURE FOR A HEADACHE.

The *Leeds Mercury* points out that a curious illustration of the manners prevalent in Eastern Europe is supplied in the Blue Book on Bulgaria lately published. A young Russian officer of the name of Nabokoff, who had served in the Roumelian army, and who was staying at Bourgas in June last, was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy against the life of Prince Alexander. In a conversation which took place between M. de Giers and Sir Robert Morier on the subject, the Russian Foreign Minister, who expressed his entire disbelief in the guilt of M. Nabokoff, who, he said, was a nephew of one of his own most intimate friends, read to the British Ambassador a letter from the accused officer describing the incident out of which the charge against him had been so elaborated, manufactured. According to this letter, a number of persons, including the Archimandrite, dropped in upon him one evening, and when they were proposing to leave M. Nabokoff invited them to stay to supper. The Archimandrite pleaded a fearful headache, and wished to retire. M. Nabokoff, however, persuaded him to stay. "Do," he said, "as we do in Russia. With us we consider there is no cure for a headache like a good drinking-bout." The Archimandrite stayed, and there was a good drinking-bout, in which M. Nabokoff fully admitted that he spoke with warmth on the political situation and declaimed against the ingratitude of Bulgaria towards Russia; and that, he maintained, was the sole basis for the infamous accusation brought against him.

THE HOXTON MURDER—ARREST OF CURRELL.

Thomas William Currell, the man wanted by the police on the murder of a woman named Lydia Green in Hoxton, on the 5th inst., was arrested in Islington on Tuesday morning Feb. 15. He had made an appointment with the police by letter for the purpose of surrendering himself, and though he failed to keep it with exactness, he was arrested in the neighbourhood a couple of hours later, on the way, as he said, to give himself up. Currell was brought before the magistrates at Worship-street in the afternoon. Evidence of his arrest and on suspicion of murder was remanded for eight days James Mather said that when he captured him in Florence-street, and told him that he should arrest him on the charge of murdering Lydia Green, he said, "All right; I meant to give myself up." The prisoner was driven away from the court to Holloway gaol amidst much hooting and groaning on the part of a large crowd which had collected. Similar demonstrations were made against the prisoner in his various journeys during the day from one police station to another. As to Currell's surrender, the police are, it is stated, of opinion that it was due to the straits to which he was reduced. He was, in fact, starved into surrender. He was literally hunted down, for restaurants coffee and lodging houses were closed against him. It is stated that in his interview with his solicitor, Currell expressed his sincere regret at the death of Lydia Green, but absolutely denied that he had been in any way instrumental in bringing it about. On this point he spoke again and again with emphasis, and declared that the reason why he had given himself up in the manner he had done was in order to establish his innocence of the charge of murder.

It appears that while he was being hunted by the police, Currell spent some of his nights in company with a watchman keeping guard at sewage excavations which were being carried on in St. John-street-road, Islington. There a fire and shelter were provided, and the scanty comfort seems to have been so inviting to Currell that he asked Clifford, the watchman, on Thursday week, to be allowed to sit by the brazier, and the request was granted. He reappeared on the Friday, and the same thing happened. On Saturday and Sunday the trench was filled up and no watchman was required; but, the hole having been re-opened, on Monday night a labourer, named Kellick, kept watch. Kellick has made a statement to the effect that between 1 and 2 a.m. on Tuesday, a man answering to Currell's description came to him and said: "Can I have a warm?" Kellick replied, "Certainly," and the stranger sat by the fire for some hours dozing. He appeared very nervous, started at a spark from the fire, and he was continually stroking his chin with his hand or fumbling with his fingers. His cough troubled him. Very little was said on either side, and Kellick questioned as to his employment, Currell gave no reply. "Haven't you got four pence for a kip (lodgings)?" was the question; to which he answered, "if I had I shouldn't be here." Currell asked Kellick if he had been on the job all the time and was told that he had, but not as watchman; whereupon Currell said, "I was here the early part of last week." Soon after six o'clock another man, Wood, arrived, and his attention was drawn to the mark in Currell's right ear. Kellick and Wood walked together to a public-house, requesting Currell to give "a look-out," and on the way Wood said, "That fellow is the Hoxton murderer." Kellick admits that he ridiculed the idea, but he had not read the papers nor seen the description of the fugitive. On their return Currell had his coat off, and Kellick declares that he had only a white shirt beneath with the sleeves cut off or rolled up. The man half brushed the sand off his clothes and hurried away.

Mrs. Green, the mother of Lydia Green, states that on Tuesday night she received a letter signed, "yours truly Tom Currell," dated Feb. 12. It was written in pencil upon a half-sheet of note-paper, the writing strongly resembling that of a previous communication to her, which is believed to have come from Currell. It was addressed to "Dear Lydia" (the deceased), and it seemed to Mrs. Green that the writer was "feigning mad." So far as she could recollect, he expressed himself to the effect that "she (Lydia) did it for the best," and added, "for if she had not I should have settled her." He went on to say that it was "by a mistake that she took the pistol from my hands to look at, and shot herself;" but admitted that he was "very sorry" for what he had done, and said he would be in Islington on Monday. He concluded by stating that he had written "this in the early morning of Sunday," and again hoped that he would be forgiven. There is said to be reason to believe that the letter is genuine.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G G Collins, B	Col C C Sargeaunt, M S C
Mr H Clifton, B	Mr F A Dashwood, Bo
Lt C Y Crommelin, B S C	Lt P H Saulez, Bo S C
Col L J H Grey, C S I, B S C	Lt W F White, Bo S C
	Lt M T Shewan, Bo S C
Con T Hindle, B	Sub-Con W Hume, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Quinn B,8 mo	Capt C M FitsGerald, BSC, 1 year
Ms G D McReddre, B, 6 mo	Lt G C C Shakespear, B S C, 6 mo
Mr W T Anstruther, B,	Col D W Williams, M Inf, 6 mo
Mr E N Maltby, M, 6 mo	Sub-Con J Aird, Bo, 6 mo
Lt-Col J N Steel, B Inf, till March 7, 1888	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr S S Thorburn, B C S	Lt T H Smith, B S C,
Mr S T Porter, B	Surg-Maj T Moloney, MD, B
Col L J H Grey, C S I, B S C	Sub-Con C Manley, B
Maj A Fiske, B S C	Col T O Underwood, MSC
Capt B C Temple, B S C	Mr E N Copelan, Bo

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

In reply to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst said: According to the official information received by the Secretary of State, the movement among the population in certain collectorates in Bombay was not one in favour of total abstinence, but a strike against the severe restrictions enforced on the tapping and sale of toddy and the high price of liquor. The Secretary of State has not yet received any official information respecting the eight men alleged to have been imprisoned in December last or the proclamation referred to. But I may observe the even in the United Kingdom persons who "by threats of violence endeavoured to hinder others from purchasing or drinking liquors" would "render themselves liable to criminal prosecution."

A notice was issued by the collector of Kolaba in October last (which is probably that referred to in the question). It did not commend itself to the Government of Bombay, and was, by their orders, withdrawn. The Secretary of State will make further inquiry into the matter.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

In answer to Mr. King, Sir J. Gorst said: A scheme relating to the Telegraph Department in India was prepared by the late Secretary of State in Council and transmitted to India on July 8, 1886. The Government of India was authorised to give effect to it if, after obtaining the views of the Commission which is now considering the possibility of effecting reductions in the public expenditure, they should think it right to do so. The Secretary of State has recently requested the Government of India to obtain a report on the subject from the Commission. Until the decision of the Government of India has been received it is impossible to give information to the House as to the nature of the communications that have taken place.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COALING STATIONS.

Sir W. Crossman asked what amounts had been voted by the Colonial Legislatures of Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Mauritius for the defences of the coaling or naval stations in those colonies; how much had been expended by the Imperial Government for thearmament of the defences of those stations; how much would be required to complete those armaments; how much had been expended by the Imperial Government on the other coaling stations for her Majesty's fleet abroad; and how much would be required to complete the defences of those other stations.

Mr. E. Stanhope: I hope the hon. members will understand that it is not desirable to give complete details as to the several stations, but I can say that the Legislatures of the colonies named have voted 270,820*l.* towards their defences. The Imperial Government for the armament of those defences has expended £ 183,530*l.*, and contemplates a further expenditure of 206,555*l.* On other coaling stations the Imperial Government has spent 192,164*l.*, and expects to spend a further sum of 513,306*l.*

THE RUBY MINES.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary for India from whom the communication was received, and whether that, in consequence of which the Secretary of State for India telegraphed the Viceroy, Nov. 18, 1886:—"Ruby Mines. I gather that arrangements are not finally concluded;" and whether those words referred to arrangements for leasing or working the Ruby Mines, and with whom such arrangements were then being negotiated.

Sir J. Gorst: The result of answering these questions would be that the hon. member would draw from me information respecting negotiations not yet concluded, which I stated a few days ago could not in the opinion of the Secretary of State be conveniently made public. When the Government of India has ascertained its rights in the Ruby Mines, and has determined how it will make use of them, I shall be happy to answer any questions, which may be put.

In further reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J Gorst said that the military reports as to the Ruby Mines expedition were not included in the papers already circulated.

ON A SUBSEQUENT DATE.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretaryof State for India whether a proposal for a three year's lease of the Ruby Mines, Burma, with details of the proposal had already been communicated to Parliament; and why the same publicity could not be accorded to the other proposals as to the Ruby Mines received by the Government.

Sir J. Gorst:—The Viceroy, in a Minute of Feb. 17 1886, which has been communicated to Parliament, appears to have mentioned, as an illustration of the revenue resources of Burma the offer made by a Calcutta firm to lease the Ruby Mines. The consideration of the negotiations to which I referred some days ago as having taken place in the spring of last year. The Secretary of State is of opinion that it would not be for the public interest to publish the details of negotiations which are not yet concluded.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the negotiations with the Calcutta firm were brought to a successful conclusion?

Sir J. Gorst: The whole of the negotiations in connection with the Ruby Mines are still pending. However ingenious the hon. member may be in putting questions of this kind to me, I do not think that I shall be able to answer any of them until the negotiations are concluded. (Hear.)

THE CONQUEST OF UPPER BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Richard, Sir J. Gorst said: The number of men engaged in the invasion and conquest of Upper Burma up to Dec. 31, 1885, was 95,946. Of these nine were killed in action, one died of wounds received, 78 of disease. Twenty lacs of rupees were spent on the enterprise. In the operations for the suppression of brigandage and establishment of order that have taken place subsequent to the invasion and conquest up to Dec. 31, 1886, there have been engaged 31,571 men. Of these 109 have been killed in action, 31 have died of wounds received, and 967 have died of disease. The mortality has been much aggravated by occasional outbreaks of cholera. The cost of these subsequent operations has been 12½ lacs. It is impossible to ascertain the number of Burmese villagers who have been slaughtered by dacoits, or the number of the latter who have been killed in resisting the British forces.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he still adhered to his statement, made on Aug. 30, 1886, that the cost of the war in Upper Burma would not exceed one hundred lacs of rupees, say one million sterling, according to the usual method of reckoning Indian accounts.

Sir J. Gorst said that next week, when he would answer the question of which the hon. member for Merthyr had given notice, he would have to modify the statement he had made last year. (Hear, hear.)

CHINA AND BURMAH.

Mr. Bryce asked what progress had been made with the negotiations contemplated in the Convention with China, signed at Pekin on 27th July, 1886, provided that the frontier between Burmah and China shall be settled by a Delimitation Commission, and that the conditions of frontier trade shall be settled by a Frontier Trade Commission.

Sir J. Fergusson said progress was being made in this matter, and the subject was not lost sight of.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN INDIA.

The Earl of Derby said he had proposed to ask the Secretary of State for India whether it was the fact that 25,000 prisoners had been liberated by order of the Governor General, in honour of the Jubilee; whether there was any precedent in English or Anglo-Indian administration for a proceeding of this nature; and if the statement above referred to proved to be correct, what conditions had been imposed, or precautions taken, to prevent injury or danger to the public from so large a release of persons presumably, in part at least, belonging to the criminal classes? He (Lord Derby) had received communication from the Secretary for India asking him to postpone the question until Tuesday, so that further information might be obtained on the subject. He consequently did not propose to put the question until Tuesday.

Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to Mr. P. O'Brien, in the House of Common on the same day said the release of prisoners in India was a matter for the discretion of the Viceroy. It was a general Oriental custom to celebrate occasions of public rejoicing (derisive laughter by the Parnellites) by the release of prisoners, and he believed about 16,000 were released on the occasion of the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India. No information had yet been received at the India Office as to the reported release of prisoners in celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty's reign. It was not intended to extend this Oriental custom to the United Kingdom.

MR. GOSCHEN ON HIS ELECTION.

Mr. Goschen has issued an address thanking the electors of St. George's, Hanover-square, for returning him to the House of Commons. "It is worth while," he says, "to have elicited from the electors of this great constituency so overwhelming a verdict in favour of the unity of the kingdom. For personal reasons I have felt some pain that Mr. Gladstone should have seen fit to approve an opposition to me which, under the circumstances, was regarded by some of his best friends as vexatious; but on public grounds I cannot regret the course he has taken for the small effect which his intervention has produced has served to emphasize the condemnation pronounced by the electors on the policy of which he is the most authoritative exponent."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 18.)

Admiralty, 16th February, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—Lieut E.L. Munro has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 17th February, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H Ms Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—Lieut C A F Waters has been place on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Assist-Paymaster H A Malaher has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

The Rev H K Moore, B A, has been appointed Chaplain in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 18.)

War Office. "Pall Mall," 18th Feb., 1887.

1st Life Guards, Riding-Master J Easton, from the 18th Hussars, to be Riding-Master, vice C Fisher, deceased.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Capt F S Diamond, from the 13th Hussars, to be Captain, vice C. Williham, who exchanges.

4th Hussars. Capt J Farmer has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

18th Hussars, Capt C Williams, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice F S Dimond, who exchanges.

THE STORY OF THE MANNINGS RETOLD.

A curious application at the Southwark Police Court brings to mind again what might almost be called a famous crime. A woman came to seek advice as to the best way of making good her claim to be a daughter of O'Connor, who was murdered by the Mannings in Bermondsey in 1849. The applicant a mother has just died at the age of eighty-six, and on her deathbed confessed that O'Connor was the father of her children. This confession gives the children certain expectations, and they wish to trace the history of O'Connor, and to have access to reports of the trial. The magistrate suggested a visit to the British Museum for these researches in ancient history; while incidentally remarked that he perfectly well remembered the trial. The application at the police-court has led to an article in the *Daily News*, in which the story of the Mannings is retold.

On the 9th of August, 1849, Mr. Patrick O'Connor, an elderly man, who had been a gauger in the service of the Customs, was missed from his lodgings. Search was made for him, high and low without effect, until on the 17th his body was found in the back kitchen of an empty house in Minver-place, Bermondsey. The house had been occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Manning, known to have been acquaintances of O'Connor, and they had left it abruptly soon after the fact of his disappearance had been noised abroad. Immediately after the murder Mrs. Manning had visited O'Connor's lodgings—by no means, for the first time—and, as it was afterwards ascertained, had carried off a considerable amount of railway scrip and all the money she could find. She returned to her house and remained there for two or three days, during one of which the police made a cursory inspection of the place, under the belief that the missing man was most likely to be found there. On the 12th, under the assumed name of Mrs. Smith, she fled with her plunder to Edinburgh. On the 17th, as already stated, the house was searched by the police, and the discovery of the body made suspicion certainty. O'Connor's remains were found buried under one of the kitchen flagstones, in a grave about a foot deep, filled with quicklime. The body was lying face downwards, with the legs doubled up and tied to the haunches. Three days after "Mrs. Smith" was apprehended in a private lodging-house in the Scottish capital through the instrumentality of a stockbroker to whom she had offered O'Connor's scrip for sale. In eight days more her husband was in the hands of justice. The pair separated in their flight, and he was tracked to Jersey. He did not long keep their secret. While his wife was stoutly protesting her innocence—which, by the way, she did to the last—he made a statement charging her with the crime. It was to the effect that having induced O'Connor to come to dinner, she asked him to go downstairs to wash his hands, and, as he reached the passage leading to the kitchen, she put one arm round his neck and shot him with the other. His grave was ready, and the rest did not take long.

The trial commen

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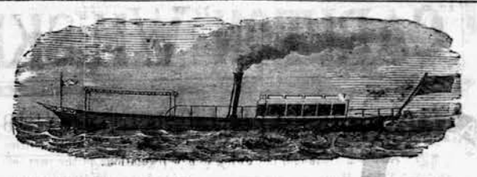

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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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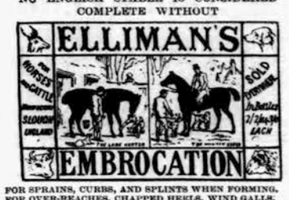

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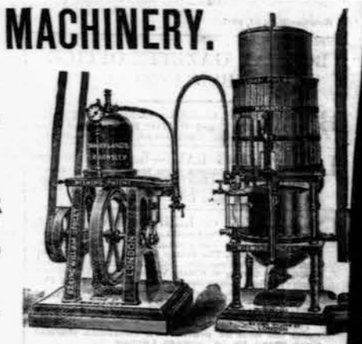

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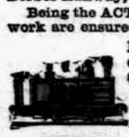

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